MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

2 APRIL 1982

Israel

Carrington Visit -- UK Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington told a press conference prior to his departure from Israel that it is not reasonable or possible to ask Israelis to negotiate with an organization dedicated to the destruction of Israel. However, in his remarks, broadcast by Jerusalem radio, Carrington expressed concern about the dismissal of West Bank mayors, reaffirmed his doubts about the autonomy plan and restated his commitment to the principles of the Venice declaration. Meanwhile, British Foreign Affairs Under Secretary John Leahy met with the mayors of Gaza and Bethlehem, the radio reported, but was prevented from meeting with the dismissed mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah. Israeli Foreign Ministry circles said Leahy could meet with any personality from the occupied territories, but not with those who do not hold official positions and are confined to their homes.

Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said in an interview with IDF radio that his talks with Carrington will help reduce European activity in the spirit of the Venice declaration. This will definitely be to Israel's advantage, he said. Shamir accepted an invitation from Carrington to visit London soon, according to the radio.

Goren U.S. Visit -- Returning from the United States, Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren said that in his meeting with President Ronald Reagan he discussed "a secret matter of top political significance," Jerusalem radio reported. Immediately after meeting the President, Goren had telephoned Prime Minister Menahem Begin, who was greatly pleased with Reagan's attitude toward this "very concrete subject," the rabbi said in remarks reported by ITIM.

Golan Heights -- The IDF tightened the blockade on Golan Druze villages while soldiers collected old identity cards and officials issued new civil cards, according to Jerusalem radio and ITIM. Police detained residents who refused to receive the new identity cards, the radio noted.

West Bank -- A nahal outpost was established north of Jerusalem on land owned by Jordanian King Husayn, Jerusalem radio noted.

Frayj on Recognition -- Jerusalem radio reported that in an interview with the Cairo weekly AL-MUSAWWAR, Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj reiterated his call for mutual PLO-Israeli recognition, saying the initiative for this should come from the Palestinians.

Jordan

The Arab Constitutional Alignment, Jordan's first political party since the 1950's, will shortly hold a constituent conference attended by 150 members to approve a draft charter, the weekly AL-UFUQ reported. The alignment will not be the only political grouping allowed to operate in Jordan, AL-UFUQ said, and it will be a broad front rather than a party with strict ideology and organization.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Military Situation -- Iranian forces continued to consolidate recently captured positions and to conduct limited battles in other areas, destroying 13 tanks on the Sumar front, 4 tanks on the Ahvaz front and 3 in other areas, and killing or wounding over 260 Iraqis, according to a communique broadcast by Tehran radio. It reiterated that two Iraqi aircraft were downed on 31 March and that all enemy air attacks were neutralized by anti-aircraft units.

An Iraqi military force cited by INA described as a lie Iranian claims to have shot down two Iraqi fighter planes. The source added that Iraqi pilots have paralyzed the Iranian Air Force, which is now completely ineffective. On 1 April two more Iranian targets were destroyed in the Khowr-e Musa channel, according to another military source cited by INA.

Twelve Iranians and one Iraqi were killed in recent battles, a military communique carried by INA stated.

Cmander's Message, Husayn Remarks -- If our hands are chopped off we shall hold our swords with our teeth in defense of freedom and principles, Iraq's IV Army Corps commander stated in a message to President Saddam Husayn reported by INA. Our field decision was to stand fast in the old position until our last drop of blood, but your sounder decision prompted us to take up a new position, the commander told the president. Meanwhile, Husayn asserted at a press conference that Iranian tactics of concentrating attacks on one point have not succeeded and that Iraqi forces are still maintaining a 1,000-km front inside Iranian territory 18 months after the beginning of the war, Monte Carlo radio reported.

Arab Support for Iraq -- President Husayn has received telephone calls from the king of Saudi Arabia and amirs of Kuwait and Qatar in which they reiterated their support for Iraq in the war, INA reported. Meanwhile, the Iraqi foreign minister sent messages to his Arab counterparts drawing attention to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i's statements which reaffirm Iran's "aggressive and expansionist intentions" against Iraq and the Arab Gulf states, according to another INA report.

Khomeyni, Musavi Remarks -- Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni said in an Islamic Republic anniversary message that neighboring countries should act peacefully toward Iran, which wishes to extend the hand of brotherhood to all Muslims, and should realize that if Iraqi President Saddam Husayn achieved his ambitions, he would act toward them no differently than Israel does. They would then regret they had been afflicted with a second Israel or something even worse, Khomeyni contended. In his remarks, which were read by his son over Tehran radio, Khomeyni also asserted that Iraq has suffered a shameful defeat. He said Iran has so far been engaged only in self-defense and has never intended to commit aggression against any other country.

In an anniversary speech broadcast by the radio, Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi likewise said that although Iran's victories will certainly continue until the destruction of Saddam's regime, Iran has not cast a greedy eye on the territory of any other country. Persian Gulf countries, which can no longer claim to be subject to Iraqi threats because Saddam's regime is on its deathbed, now have a suitable opportunity to side with Iran, return to Islam, distance themselves from the United States and end their dependence on Iraq, he asserted. Noting the emergence of some "positive developments" in the Persian Gulf, Musavi said a great movement for returning to the Koran and Islam can be seen throughout the Islamic world.

Sudan

President Ja'far Numayri issued a decree on the formation of the preparatory Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) under his chairmanship, SUNA reported. The preparatory committee will have all the powers which had been exercised by the Central Committee, the General Secretariat and the Politbureau before their dissolution, SUNA continued. The committee will be responsible for preparing the SSU's fourth national conference until which the committee will be in permanent session and exercise supreme political power in coordination with executive institutions, the decree stated.

FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Middle East and Africa

Vol V No 064 *2 April 1982*

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW 1

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

PLO Central Council Meets, Issues Statement [VOP] A 1
PLO Official Predicts Begin's Downfall [WAKH] A 2
Khalaf Says Palestinians Will Defend Kuwait [Kuwait AL-QABAS 31 Mar] A 2
Peace and Solidarity Committee Issues Statement [VOP] A 3
Followup Committee Meets Under 'Arafat [VOP] A 3

ARABIAN PENINSULA

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ on Carrington's 'Changed' Stand [1 Apr] C 1
Eritrean Leader Meets Foreign Minister C 1
Meets With Amir C 2
Amiri Decree Approves Security Agreement C 2

OMAN

Deputy Prime Minister on PDRY's Policy C 2
British Trade Minister Talks With Counterpart C 3
Meets With Oil Minister C 3
Assistant Chief of Staff Returns From Kuwait C 4

QATAR

Papers React to Arab League Resolutions C 4

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-MADINAH Assails Reagan Solidarity Policy [27 Mar] C 4
AL-MADINAH Blames Foreign Support for Gulf War [2 Apr] C 6
Minister Receives Palestinian Delegation C 6
Interior Minister Comments on Events in Bahrain C 6

PDRY

Finance Cooperation Agreements Signed With CSSR C 7
Official Leaves for YAR With Message 1 Apr C 7
Installations Minister Leaves for Visit to UAE C 7
Sabotage Trial Ends; Sentences To Be Passed C 8

YAR

Salih Receives Message From Castro 1 April C 8
PLO's Salah Khalaf Arrives in San'a' 1 Apr C 8
Delivers Letter to President C 8
Makes Statement, Leaves 2 Apr C 9

EGYPT

Abu Ghazalah Extends Visit to Washington D 1
Australian Envoy Holds Press Conference D 1
Somali President Barre Arrives in Cairo D 1
Meets Mubarak D 2
Mubarak, Barre Comment D 2
Al-Baz Briefs Press After Leadership Meeting D 2
Opposition Parties Support Government Position D 4

IRAQ

Armed Forces General Command Issues Communique E 1
IV Army Commander Lauds Defense Repositioning E 1
President Discusses War With French Journalists E 2
Foreign Ministry Official on POW's Family Visits E 3
Qatar Joins Arab States Expressing Support E 3

JORDAN

AL-'UFUQ Reports Formation of Political Party [31 Mar] F 1
Prime Minister Receives South Korean Envoy F 2

ISRAEL

Mubarak Says Ties With Israel To Strengthen I 1
Begin Proposes Subcommittee on Border Issue [HA'ARETZ 1 Apr] I 1
Goren Says 'Secret' Issue Discussed With Reagan I 1
More on Talks I 1
Frayj Repeats Call for Israel-PLO Recognition I 3
Israeli Arab Affairs Adviser on W. Bank [BAMAHANE 31 Mar] I 3
Karim Dudin Justifies Dialogue With Israel I 6
[Paris FRANCE-SOIR 27 Mar]
Arab Media Interview West Bank Gaza Mayors I 7
AS-SAFIR Report [Beirut 27 Mar] I 7
'UZAK Interview [Jidda 27 Mar] I 9
British Foreign Secretary Concludes Visit I 12
Details of Meeting With Peres I 12
More on News Conference I 13
Shamir Comments on Visit I 14
Shamir To Visit UK 'Soon' I 15
Carrington Departs I 15
Funds Transfer Via Jordan Bridges Restricted I 16
DAVAR Reports Soviet Arms Shipments to PLO [2 Apr] I 16
Blockade of Druze Settlements Heightened I 16
Correction to Item on 'Red Lines' Delimitation I 16

NORTH AFRICA

ALGERIA

Tunisian Foreign Minister Leaves After Talks Q 1

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi Meets With Students 1 Apr Q 1
Chad's Kamougue Calls for Government Change Q 1

MOROCCO

Bouabid Calls for Consultations on Arab Strategy Q 2
Boucetta Discusses OAU-Sahara Issue, Libya Q 2
[Jidda AL-MADINAH 27 Mar]
Union Leaders Guilty of Disturbing Public Order [AFP] Q 3

SUDAN

Foreign Minister on Internal Situation, Libya Q 4
[Cairo AL-AKHBAR 29 Mar]
SSU Preparatory Central Committee Formed Q 5

EAST AFRICA

ETHIOPIA

Official Briefs Press on Refugees, 'Red Star' R 1
Eritrean Front Issues Communique on Clashes [WAKH] R 1

TANZANIA

Nyerere, ANC's Tambo Hold 1-Hour Meeting 30 Mar [Addis Ababa] R 2

UGANDA

Kampala Reports Talks With Sudan, Zaire R 2

WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

PPP Congress Reelects Jawara Secretary General T 1

GUINEA

Diouf Speech on Multilateral Talks in Conakry T 1
Sekou Toure Speech T 2

GUINEA-BISSAU

Vieira Denies Coup Attempt Made During Absence [AFP] T 2

MALI

SFRY's Kraigher Arrives 30 Mar, Makes Statement T 3
Visits Museum; Officials Talk T 3
Cooperation Agreement Signed T 4
Traore Speech 31 Mar T 4
Kraigher Reply T 5
Communique Issued T 7
Kraigher Comments on Visit T 9
Kraigher Departure Message T 10

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Western Contact Group Arrives in Luanda 31 Mar U 1
ANGOP Rejects Statement by Moroccan Minister U 1
Scores Moroccan Visits U 2
Cooperation Protocol Signed With Poland 31 Mar U 3

MADAGASCAR

Monja Jaona Urges Unity To Overcome Problems [AFP] U 3
Minister Returns From USSR: Agreements Signed [AFP] U 4

ZIMBABWE

Military Camps Discovered in Matabeleland U 4

PLO CENTRAL COUNCIL MEETS, ISSUES STATEMENT

NC021026 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 0645 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The PLO Central Council held a special meeting in Damascus last night in the presence of Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. The meeting was devoted to discussing the situation in the occupied homeland and the valiant struggle of our people and their continuing uprising. The meeting issued an important statement emphasizing the national stand in the occupied homeland, the decision to continue the general strike and resist the civil administration, the unity of our Palestinian people and the providing of support for the struggle of our people in the occupied areas. The statement says:

The PLO Central Council held a special meeting in Damascus on 1 April. The meeting was devoted to discussing the valiant struggle of our great people inside the occupied homeland, the general strike and the continuing uprising against the civil administration and Zionist suppression. On Land Day, our people manifested comprehensive unanimity in the Galilee, triangle, Negey, the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Jerusalem, proving the enemy's failure to conquer the will of our people and their rallying around the PLO as their only legitimate representative and their unyielding determination to continue their struggle regardless of the sacrifices until they attain their national goals.

The Central Council has reached the following conclusions:

1. To hail the national stand of all national institutions and leaders in the occupied homeland and their decision to continue the general strike, to fully boycott the civil administration, to unify the ranks of the village and municipal councils and to suspend their activities in solidarity with the municipal councils in Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah until our people's will to cancel the dismissal decisions is imposed.

2. To express great pride in the courageous stand of the masses in the Galilee, the triangle and the Negey, which stresses the unity of our Palestinian people -- a unity that cannot be divided -- and their determination everywhere to wrest the inalienable national rights of our people.

3. To express great appreciation for the strike by the heroic masses of the Golan Heights, who, through their valiant struggle, have proved the unity of the battle and the common national fate.

4. To hail the valiant stand of the municipal and village councils and to the national organizations, establishments and groupings throughout the occupied homeland, which have through their close cooperation with the masses of people and their unity, resisted the occupation plans and isolated the civil administration with all ites symbols and institutions.

5. To call for the practical implementation of the resolutions of the Arab foreign ministers council which recently convened in Tunis, particularly those related to opening the borders to the forces of the revolution and to enabling the PLO to carry out its role and responsibilities in mobilizing, training and organizing the Palestinian people's masses in the Arab countries.

6. To call on all Arab forces to launch a campaign of solidarity with the uprising of our people at all popular and official levels.

7. To continue and expand the framework of political moves on the international level with a view to condemning and isolating the enemy and compelling him to cancel his decisions and measures against our people, their institutions and their national symbols.

8. To call upon the Palestinian National Council to convene a special session to support the uprising of our people in the occupied homeland.

9. To emphasize that the PLO will continue to provide all means of support for the struggle of our people in the occupied areas and will shoulder its responsibilites for the results of the boycott of the occupation and the civil administration and of the general strike.

10. To emphasize the responsibility of U.S. imperialism, which is carrying out the role of the full partner of the Zionist enemy in his repressive and fascist measures against our people by extending unlimited political, military, economic and diplomatic support to the Zionist enemy, and to demand that the Arab states stop their mere denunciation of U.S. policy and adopt tangible economic and political measures against this policy. Furthermore, the council expresses its appreciation for all the international stands, particularly the stands of the socialist, nonaligned, Islamic and African states and of all the friendly governments and international organizations and bodies which have denounced the enemy's measures, demanded their cancellation and supported the valiant uprising of our masses.

PLO OFFICIAL PREDICTS BEGIN'S DOWNFALL

GF011707 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1235 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Doha, 1 Apr (WAKH) -- A senior Palestinian official has predicted that Menahem Begin will fall within the next 3 months despite his government's winning of confidence during the Knesset vote recently. He said the world's reaction to Israel's arbitrary measures in the occupied Arab territories has accelerated the Begin government's doom.

Mr Hani al-Hasan, political adviser to PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, has said: The next 2 or 3 weeks will witness new PLO political moves.

In an interview with the Qatari newspaper GULF TIMES published today, Hani al-Hasan ruled out an Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon, saying that this invasion is not expected (?due to) the massive popular uprising in the occupied Arab territories. He said: We expect elections in the occupied territories to provide new progressive powers with new political attitudes.

Hani al-Hasan, who is also a member of the PLO Executive Committee, said: I believe the door is more open now than at any time previously for a Palestinian-European dialogue after the popular uprising in the occupied Arab territories. He added: The PLO is in constant, unofficial contact with U.S. dignitaries who want to explain the Palestinian issue to the American people.

Answering a question on the PLO's recognition of Israel, he said Israel has to recognize the PLO and accept the establishment of a Palestinian state first.

KHALAF SAYS PALESTINIANS WILL DEFEND KUWAIT

GF011845 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 31 Mar 82 p 5

[Speech delivered by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, PLO Executive Committee member, at a ceremony held at Al-Asma'i Secondary School in Kuwait on the occasion of "Land Day" on 30 March 1982]

[Excerpt] Salah Khalaf, Alias Abu Iyad, PLO Executive Committee member, has affirmed that there is not one revolution inside Palestine and another abroad, for there is only one revolution.

Abu Iyad said: The Palestinians are ready to sacrifice their lives for Kuwait, just as they are ready to sacrifice their lives for Palestine.

Addressing the Kuwaitis, Abu Iyad said: You have had dealings with us in this country; you have seen whether or not we are loyal. He called for expelling any Palestinian who might be a parasite on Kuwait, saying: Anyone who is dependent on this country must leave immediately.

He said the Palestinian revolution will not allow any meddler to put a "wedge" between it and the Kuwaiti people and government, warning those meddlers who are trying to intrigue against Kuwait and the Palestinian revolution. He said: If Palestinians came to Kuwait as expatriates, or "Muhajirin," the Kuwaitis must be their supporters or "Ansar" [the two most important groups in the community in early Islamic history], as was the case in Medina.

He called on officials to form a committee to investigate what happened at the university recently and appealed to Palestinian students to devote themselves to their studies.

At the end of his speech, Abu Iyad stressed that the Palestinian revolution is seeking amity in Lebanon and in every Arab country; he said the revolution will not put down its arms and will preserve its independent decision. He called for bringing Egypt and its Arab people back to the Arab ranks.

PEACE AND SOLIDARITY COMMITTEE ISSUES STATEMENT

NC011209 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] In Beirut, the Lebanese-Palestinian Peace and Solidarity Committee has stressed that the Zionist authorities' attempts to diminish the influence and support enjoyed by the PLO in the occupied territory constitute a flagrant aggression against the will of the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination and to select their representatives.

In a statement issued this morning following the international conference organized last Tuesday and Wednesday in solidarity with the popular upsurge in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, the committee considers the Zionist authorities' suppressive actions in the occupied territory as a serious threat to security in the Middle East and to peace in the world as well as a flagrant violation of human rights.

The conference has addressed an appeal to world governments to act immediately to force the occupation forces to respect human rights and to end their expansionist policy.

FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE MEETS UNDER 'ARAFAT

JN011616 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in English 1500 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The Followup Committee on the Occupied Territories Uprising, formed this week by the PLO and the factions of the Palestinian revolution, today held a meeting under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat.

The committee studied the current efforts and actions on the Arab and international levels for the continuation of the popular uprising in the occupied territories and the means to escalate it. The committee also discussed the political issues related to the uprising on the international level, specifically the UN Security Council and to work towards the successful adoption of the draft submitted to the council.

The committee finally discussed the role of the popular bodies media organizations on the Arab and international levels in support of the popular uprising and the Arab situation in light of the Arab foreign ministers extraordinary conference in Tunis.

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ ON CARRINGTON'S 'CHANGED' STAND

GF011950 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 1 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] At this time last year Lord Carrington, British secretary of state for foreign and commonwealth affairs, was making promises and exciting vain hopes in us on the European initiative on the Middle East. It was then said he would spend the first 6 months of that year in holding contacts. But when the first of July came and he assumed chairmanship of the EEC Council of Ministers, the initiative which emerged was based on the Venice declaration issued in the previous year. It was also said that Carrington was the best candidate to formulate this initiative because of his political wisdom and because he is the foreign secretary of the country which is being held responsible for Palestine and the Palestinians. What changed Carrington this year? He has forgotten the promised initiative and even though he and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat almost met in Riyadh, he has abandoned the idea of arranging a meeting in the future. The grave situation in the Middle East does not concern him anymore; indeed, he is visiting Tel Aviv these days and holding talks with the Israelis, who sharply criticized him some time ago and who are carrying out very violent campaigns against the Palestinians.

Carrington surely knows the resentment his visit to the Israeli enemy at this particular time will produce, especially after the Arabs have asked him to cancel or postpone it. Undoubtedly, the visit seems to be a manifestation of British-European support for the Israeli oppression.

If the French stand changed from that of last year, this is because the Giscard d'Estaing government was replaced with the Mitterrand government. But what has made Carrington change his stand while the British Government is still the same? What has made him change his stand is probably not continued U.S. and Israeli pressures since the Venice declaration, but an absence of Arab pressures in a world which is governed only by interests and pressures.

ERITREAN LEADER MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER

GF011430 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1220 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Manama, 1 Apr (WAKH) -- Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini minister of foreign affairs, met here today with Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Central Council and Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces [ELF-PLF], and Mohamed Osman (?Abu Bakr), ELF-PLF representative in the Gulf countries, who are currently visiting Bahrain on their tour of the region.

During the meeting, the two sides reviewed the current situation in Eritrea following the large-scale attack the Ethiopian regime's military forces have launched against the Eritrean revolutionaries.

After the meeting Mr Sabbe said the Bahraini foreign minister showed understanding for the ELF, which is struggling for Eritrea's independence. He said they discussed the GCC's possible adoption of the issue at the United Nations and other international organizations. He added that the Bahraini minister stressed Bahrain's support for the Eritrean revolution through the GCC.

Osman Saleh Sabbe also praised the aid and assistance the ELF is receiving from the Gulf countries in its struggle against the ruling regime in Ethiopia. He said despite differences among its leaders, the Eritrean revolution is able to resist any attack by the Ethiopian regime, which is using all means of devastation and war. He said the revolution has achieved remarkable successes on the political level.

Meets With Amir

GF020941 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0750 GMT 2 Apr 82

Text] Manama, 2 Apr (WAKH) -- Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Kahlifah, amir of Bahrain, this morning received in Manama Osman Saleh Sabbe, chairman of the Central Council and Executive Committee of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces [ELF-PLF], accompanied by Mohamed Osman Boubacar, the ELF representative in the Gulf. Mr Sabee is currently visiting Bahrain as part of a tour of a number of countries in the region.

Following the audience, which was attended by Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak, foreign minister, Osman Sabbe stated that he delivered a letter to the amir of Bahrain explaining the situation in Eritrea and the difficulties the revolution is encountering in its struggle against the Ethiopian regime.

Sabbe said the letter also included a request that the GCC adopt the Eritrean cause at the United Nations. He added that the amir of Bahrain has been fully responsive and concerned in that regard.

Concluding his statement, Sabbe announced that the amir has promised to study and present this memorandum at the next GCC meeting.

Osman Sabbe arrived in Manama last Wednesday on a visit to Bahrain lasting several days.

AMIRI DECREE APPROVES SECURITY AGREEMENT

GF011700 Manama Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Today's newspaper published the text of the amiri decree approving the Bahraini-Saudi security cooperation agreement which was signed in Manama on 20 December 1981.

OMAN

DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER ON PDRY'S POLICY

GF011716 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Fahar ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, made a statement to the magazine AL-'AQIDAH in which he said: Building Oman's armed forces has been His Majesty Sultan Qabus' primary concern in order to resist the forces of evil which are lying in wait for the homeland. The task has not been easy and the supreme commander has decided to modernize and arm the forces in order to cope with the sultanate's progress.

Fahar ibn Taymur explained the successive steps that have been made to safeguard the security of the homeland and its citizens until the forces' capability and efficiency can be depended upon to defend the dear homeland.

The deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs emphasized that the defense of the southern region is not only necessary for Oman but for the entire Gulf. He added: The role of the sultan's forces is not confined to combat and military activity; they have also been involved in Oman's construction and development projects.

Answering a question on reports that the Aden regime has amassed huge forces on its border with Oman under the supervision of more than 100 Soviet advisers, Fahar ibn Taymur said: The Aden rulers' policy is based on subserviance; they are carrying out the Kremlin's orders and are not representing the will of the fraternal Yemini people. Thus, the Aden rulers have no self-confidence and this makes them the pawns of others. Because Aden's current policy is purely communist, it is not strange that these rulers do such foolish things. Oman will never tolerate interference in its affairs or aggression against its borders. The Soviet Union is providing Aden with arms to ensure the continued existence of the agent regime which is loyal to it and to make it a spearhead of aggression against the peaceful neighboring countries and a tool to carry out Soviet strategy in the region.

On Gulf security, Fahar ibn Taymur said: Out of the GCC's basic principles, the GCC has made great strides in study and coordination to cooperate in building the intrinsic strength of each country within a joint vision of a collective strength for all the GCC countries.

BRITISH TRADE MINISTER TALKS WITH COUNTERPART

GF312325 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Official talks between Oman and Britain were held at the Commerce and Industry Ministry building today. The Omani side was headed by Muhammad az-Zubayr, industry and commerce minister, while the British side was headed by Peter Rees, British minister of trade [title as heard], who is currently visiting Oman.

An official source at the Commerce and Industry Ministry said that industrial and commercial relations between the two friendly countries were discussed. The two countries' views on the means of strengthening and developing joint cooperation, especially in trade and industrail energy, in addition to a number of issues that are within the capacity of the two ministries, were exchanged.

Meets With Oil Minister

GF011640 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Sa'id Ahmad ash-Shanfari, minister of petroleum and minerals, today received the visiting British delegation led by Peter Rees, British minister of trade [title as received].

During the meeting the minister of petroleum and minerals briefed the British delegation on the activities of the ministry in the fields of petroleum, minerals and gas. They also exchanged views on the constructive cooperation between Oman and the United Kingdom in the energy field and on the means to expand bilateral relations for the benefit of the two countries.

ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF RETURNS FROM KUWAIT

GF011637 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Staff Brig Gen Hasan Husayn Nasib, Defense Ministry under secretary and assistant chief of staff, and the delegation accompanying him returned home from Kuwait yesterday, at the conclusion of a 2-day visit. The delegation witnessed a massive maneuver by the Kuwaiti army in which various weapons were used.

QATAR

PAPERS REACT TO ARAB LEAGUE RESOLUTIONS

GF011311 Doha QNA in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Doha, 1 Apr (QNA) -- Today's Qatari papers welcomed the resolutions reached by the Arab League emergency meeting which concluded in Tunis the day before yesterday. The papers expressed the hope that these resolutions will be implemented in order to support the steadfastness of the Arab Palestinian people in the occupied territories vis-a-vis the practices of the Zionist enemy which are aimed at annexing more Arab territories.

AL-'ARAB noted that the resolutions fulfill their responsibilities. The resolutions stress the Arab nation's support for the people's upheaval and heroic struggle in the occupied territories so that this upheaval may continue and the Zionist enemies' plots collapse. The paper also stressed the Arab nation's eagerness to present all means of political, financial and moral support to reinforce the steadfastness of the Palestinians and Syrians in the occupied territories.

The paper called on the Arab countries to implement these resolutions in order to confront the dangerous U.S. goals which support the Zionist enemy and to apply pressure on the other countries which support and grant aid to this enemy.

The English language newspaper GULF TIMES stressed that the resolutions of the Arab League emphasize the fact that no matter how the Arab countries differ, these differences will not prevent them from being united against their enemy, which threatens the whole Arab homeland. The paper demanded that these resolutions be implemented quickly in view of the current situations in the Arab nation.

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-MADINAH ASSAILS REAGAN SOLIDARITY POLICY

GF301441 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 27 Mar 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Is That How Solidarity Should Be?"]

[Text] On 21 March 1982, President Reagan declared solidarity with the Afghan people in Afghanistan, where the human rights of Muslims are being violated by the Soviet occupation forces. At that time we thought U.S. gallantry had awakened and that the Reagan America had revived the days of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln.

We thought that President Reagan had actually begun to implement the spirit of the U.S. Constitution and that he had intended to restore a civilized face to the United States in order to resume its position and to become the custodian of human rights. So we thought and we rejoiced, in spite of continuous disappointment contemporary U.S. policy has instilled in us, and in spite of the aggravating international hatred against U.S. policies. Notwithstanding, we almost believed the U.S. conscience had awakened.

However, we were shocked, as usual, by the Reagan America, as we were by the America of Carter, Ford, Nixon, and Johnson.

In a clearer sense, we ask His Excellency President Reagan to explain to us the reason for dedicating 21 March to solidarity with the Afghan people and solidarity with Begin against the Arabs on the same day. How can President Reagan convince the Muslim Afghan people of being consolidated with them when the U.S. instrument of war is crushing the brothers of the Afghan people in Palestine? How can the U.S. policy convince the Islamic world that the United States supports the Afghan people while the Unites States' pampered son [Israel] is shedding blood, profaning and violating human rights in Palestine? How can President Reagan and the United States shirk responsibility for the death of children in Palestine caused by U.S. bullets, bombs, planes, and tanks before the world and the children of the world?

Mr President, Begin has not used the arms you have given him to fight the Soviet Union and to thwart the communist march toward the region. Begin is using these arms, Mr President Reagan, to kill innocent Arab children in Palestine. Your arms, Mr President, kill the children of Palestine today. They were never used against the Russians in Afghanistan. They are used against the children, women, and elderly of Palestine today. Your spaceship, Mr President, which is flying around the earth carrying the Afghan flag on the occasion of the day of solidarity with the brave Afghan people, must have sent you pictures of Muslim victims who are killed daily in the West Bank.

Would that you conform to the ethics of the U.S. Constitution and the human principles on which the United States of America was found! Would that you, Mr President, restore the bright face of the America the human race has accepted as the guardian of liberty, the leader of the free world and defender of human rights! Would that you display the courage of the lion for the sake of the oppressed man's dignity whether in Afghanistan or in Palestine! Would that you restore the world's confidence in the United States and in U.S. policy!

Mr President, it does no honor to your term in office to oppress the Palestinian human being the way we see it happening today when you are the master of the U.S. White House. It does no honor to you to let Begin deprive you of enjoying the response of the world to your solidarity with the Afghan people. Begin has deprived you of this precious opportunity. He embarrassed you and made you appear to the world as standing in the same trench with Brezhnev and Begin against man, his dignity and rights.

The cause of defending human rights will remain a U.S. falsehood until the United States applies this principle to the Palestinian human being, who is oppressed today by U.S. arms. The U.S. solidarity with the Afghan people will remain a mere slogan until solidarity with all the oppressed people of the world, including the Palestinians, is established. The U.S. spaceship will keep travelling in outer space carrying the Afghan flag without any noble symbolic meaning. Instead, evidence of direct or indirect U.S. contribution to the oppression of an entire people and humiliation of an entire nation, despite the advanced U.S. scientific accomplishments, will remain strong.

The spaceship and Afghan flag will be a living symbol of denunciation of the U.S. policy of the Middle East.

President Reagan, in particular, is held responsible for the lives of the innocent children who were killed in their usurped homeland, Palestine.

Menahem Begin, whom you [President Reagan] support, aid and back up, although you know he does not even enjoy the confidence of the Israeli Knesset, is the one who is killing the Muslims of Palestine now. He is the one who is shedding blood, suppressing liberties, and infringing on international law and the United Nations Charter. If you wash your hands of him you will actually consolidate with the Afghan, Pakistani, and Malaysian peoples, with your country's principles and with yourself. Would that you do this and would that we could thank you for it!

AL-MADINAH BLAMES FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR GULF WAR

LD020714 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0630 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] Riyadh, 2 Apr (SPA) -- Commenting on the Iraqi-Iranian war in light of recent developments, AL-MADINAH accuses the Soviet Union, the United States and the Zionist enemy of supporting the ayatollahs in Tehran. The paper calls on both the Iraqi and Iranian peoples to seek arbitration in the holy Koran to settle the differences between them and appeals to them not to go deeper into wars that do not serve their aspirations and that will only lead to the destruction of such aspirations and the destruction of both countries' capabilities.

AL-MADINAH calls on both Iraq and Iran to remove their forces from the battlefields, replace them with joint Islamic forces and accept arbitration to settle the conflict. It said that this is more honorable than either party accepting Zionist, U.S. or Soviet support that causes Muslim blood to be shed.

MINISTER RECEIVES PALESTINIAN DELEGATION

LD301440 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1334 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Riyadh, 30 Mar (SPA) -- Interior Minister His Royal Highness Prince Nayif Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz this afternoon received Khalil al-Wazir, Abu Jihad, the deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and member of the Fatah Central Committee, and the accompanying delegation currently on a visit to Saudi Arabia.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Fasal and Rafiq an-Natshah, the Fatah representative in Saudi Arabia.

After the meeting Prince Nayif told SPA that bilateral relations between the kingdom and the PLO were reviewed. He said discussions were distinguished by clarify and frankness and that viewpoints coincided on the Palestinian question.

INTERIOR MINISTER COMMENTS ON EVENTS IN BAHRAIN

LD011404 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1305 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Riyadh 1 Apr (SPA) -- His Royal Highness Prince Nayif ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, minister of the interior, said the security agreements signed recently by the kingdom and a number of member-countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] had no direct connection with the events in Bahrain. He said discussion of the agreements preceeded those events, which confirmed their necessity and speeded up their signing.

In an interview to be published by AL-YAMAMAH magazine tomorrow, his royal highness said that practical steps, planning and field studies had been taken recently for cooperation and complete coordination among all GCC members. He pointed out that what happened in Bahrain, despite its negative aspects, was a positive indicator for taking precautionary measures and drawing up a detailed plan to confront any acts of sabotage of that nature.

His royal highness pointed out that in the context of Arab solidarity and keeping in mind that the council is part of the Arab nation, the kingdom called on the Arab brothers without discrimination to embark upon constructive cooperation in the field of security, which is in harmony with the spirit of solidarity.

On the other hand, his royal highness warned against the danger in the continuation of the Iraqi-Iranian war to international security and peace, not only to the security of the states of the region. His royal highness renewed the kingdom's calls for Arab and Islamic solidarity in order to unite the Muslim and Arab worlds to safeguard their interests. His royal highness also spoke about the pilgrimage plan for this year pilgrims. He said work on a number of projects in holy Mecca and other holy places would be completed before the next pilgrimage season, to facilitate traffic in the region of holy places and to make it easier for pilgrims to perform their rites.

PDRY

FINANCE COOPERATION AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH CSSR

EA011646 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Four finance cooperation agreements were signed today between the PDRY and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia covering cooperation in financial matters between the two friendly countries.

The agreements were signed for Yemen Brother Juman Sad, deputy finance minister, and for Czechoslovakia by Comrade (Jozef Koczi), general director of foreign trade in the Czechoslovak Commerce Ministry.

The Czechoslovak delegation headed by Comrade (Jozef Koczi) arrived in Aden last Saturday [27 March] and held meetings with a number of deputy ministers to discuss aspects of bilateral cooperation in economic and technical fields.

OFFICIAL LEAVES FOR YAR WITH MESSAGE 1 APR

EA011920 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Summary] 'Abdallah Ahmad al-Ghanim, candidate member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council, left Aden this morning for San'a' with a message from Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad for YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih concerning the progress in implementing the Aden agreement and joint efforts toward Yemeni unity.

INSTALLATIONS MINISTER LEAVES FOR VISIT TO UAE

EA301930 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-Attas, member of the YSP Central Committee and minister of installations, left Aden this morning for Abu Dhabi for a visit to the UAE lasting several days. Brother al-'Attas said in a statement to ADEN NEWS AGENCY that he is carrying a message from Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and of the Council of Ministers, to his Brother Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the UAE on bilateral relations between the two brotherly countries.

He added that he will hold contacts with officials there on the development and strengthening of bilateral cooperation. He expressed appreciation for the brotherly support and assistance the UAE is providing to our country.

SABOTAGE TRIAL ENDS; SENTENCES TO BE PASSED

EA011700 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The Republic's Supreme Court this morning finished hearing the final submissions of the defense counsels of the 13 accused members of the sabotage gang. The submission of the defense counsel for the accused, Rashad Sa'id Tarish and Amdhib Hadi Ba Awdah, was presented today.

After the final submission, the accused again stood before the court and made a final speech in which they admitted their perpetration of the crimes for which they were arraigned. The president of the court then announced the end of the trial and announced that the court will pass sentence on the accused next Wednesday [7 April].

YAR

SALIH RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM CASTRO 1 APR

JN011557 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, today received a written message from Cuban President Fidel Castro, current chairman of the Nonaligned Movement.

Saba' news agency has learned that the message deals with the nonaligned countries' activities.

PLO'S SALAH KHALAF ARRIVES IN SAN'A' 1 APR

JN011603 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Brother Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, PLO Executive Committee member, arrived in San'a' this morning on a visit to the republic as part of a tour of countries in the region.

In a statement to Saba' news agency upon his arrival, Khalaf said that his visit to the republic is to explain the latest developments in the situation in the occupied territory and the Palestinian people's uprising, which has been going on for 2 weeks. The Palestinian people are still facing with stones the Zionist fascism which attempts to break the Palestinian people's will and impose the civil administration on them. He added: We are confident that the Palestinian people inside and outside [the occupied territories] will triumph over Zionist fascism.

Abu Iyad indicated that he and Brother President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih will discuss the Arab situation and current issues, particularly those connected to the explosive events in the region. He expressed hope that this short visit would bring about positive results, particularly since brother president leader, Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, has always shown understanding and faith in the Palestinian cause, and that the Arab nation's aspirations for unity would be achieved and differences eliminated.

He was welcomed at the airport by Interior Minister 'Ali Muhammad 'Uthrub and the head of the PLO office in San'a'.

Delivers Letter to President

JN121120 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, has received a letter from his brother Yasir 'Arafat, PLO executive committee chairman.

The letter was delivered by Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, PLO Executive Committee member, who was received by the president tonight. The letter dealt with the angry popular uprising being witnessed by the West Bank, Gaza Strip, Golan Heights and all occupied Arab territories.

The discussion dealt with cooperation between the Yemeni and Palestinian revolutions. The brother president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces stressed the YAR's pride in the Palestinian people's heroic and brave steadfastness.

The president reaffirmed our country's stand at the side of the heroic Palestinian people who fight for liberation and victory. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani and Hikmat Zayd, head of the PLO office in San'a'.

Makes Statement, Leaves 2 Apr

JN021040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1010 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] San'a', 2 Apr (INA) -- Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, alias Abu Iyad, concluded a short visit to the YAR and left this morning.

In a press statement before his departure, Salah Khalaf said that he delivered a letter to Yemeni President Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih from Yasir 'Arafat on the latest developments, the current Arab situation, the popular uprising in the occupied Arab territory and the Zionist enemy's repressive measures.

Abu Iyad asserted that a number of fateful issues, a comprehensive evaluation of the current Arab situation and the state of division in the Arab arena were discussed. Salah Khalaf arrived in San'a' yesterday on a short visit to Yemen.

ABU GHAZALAH EXTENDS VISIT TO WASHINGTON

NC012125 Cairo MENA in English 2046 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Washington, 1 Apr (MENA) -- Egyptian Defence Minister Lt Gen 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah has postponed his departure for Cairo, which had been scheduled for today, so as to have more contact with the Reagan administration.

General Abu Ghazalah is expected to leave for Cairo on Saturday carrying a reply message from President Ronald Reagan to President Mubarak.

Secretary of State Alexander Haig will be seeing General Abu Ghazalah tomorrow for the second time. The two conferred on Monday and later in the day the Egyptian minister conveyed President Mubarak's message to President Reagan.

AUSTRALIAN ENVOY HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

NC011948 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Australian Foreign Minister Anthony Street this evening held a press conference at which he spoke about the outcome of his talks in Cairo. He said he came to Cairo for talks on strengthening bilateral relations, especially in the political field, since cooperation between them has so far been confined to the trade and economics fields. He added that he is looking forward to meeting with President Husni Mubarak. He expressed the hope that Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will pay a visit to Australia sometime this year.

The Australian foreign minister said that both Australia and Egypt shared identical views on the international topics that were discussed. He also said he felt Egypt is determined to implement the Camp David agreements.

Concerning Australia's stand on the Palestinian issue, he said the Palestinian problem is the crux of the dispute and must be solved so peace may be established in the Middle East. He said the Camp David agreements contain elements for solving the Palestinian problem. He said the parties concerned must continue to negotiate in order to achieve progress. These parties must decide the ways in which the autonomy talks may be expanded [to include other parties].

Concerning Australia's stand on the West Bank events, the Australian foreign minister said Australia calls for an end to violence and bloodshed. He added that during his talks in Israel he expressed Australia's deep concern at the instability of the situation in the West Bank.

Concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Australian foreign minister said this subject was discussed during his talks in Cairo.

SOMALI PRESIDENT BARRE ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC011112 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1037 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) -- Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre arrived in Cairo before noon today on a 2-day visit to Egypt.

He was met at Cairo International Airport by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. President Barre was also welcomed at the airport by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Minister of State for People's Assembly and Consultative Council Affairs Mikhtar Hani, Minister of Justice and head of the Escorting Honorary Mission Ahmad Samir Sami, several senior Egyptian officials and the ambassador and staff of the Somali Embassy in Cairo.

Presidents Mubarak and Barre then flew by helicopter to At-Tahirah Palace where the Somali president will be staying during his visit to Egypt.

Meets Mubarak

NC011317 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The Egyptian-Somali talks started today with a closed meeting between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. Members of the two states' delegations held separate discussions.

After ending the talks, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak gave a luncheon in honor of the Somali guest and the delegation accompanying him.

President Siad Barre had arrived in Cairo before noon. He was received at Cairo International Airport by President Husni Mubarak and senior state officials.

Mubarak, Barre Comment

NC011555 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre has stated that he discussed with President Mubarak today topics of common interest, including the political and military situation in the Arab and African areas and their stability and safety. President Barre said that he discussed the Arab situation during his visit to the United States, Europe and also in Cairo. Concerning the events in the West Bank, the Somali president said he believes there are solutions for all these problems based on peace, respect for human rights and a sound political settlement. Concerning the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Somali president said that regrettably it is taking place between two Muslim peoples. He expressed hope that the situation will be resolved with wisdom.

Commenting on the talks, President Mubarak said that what President Siad Barre has stated is enough in itself. He added: For a long time we have been accustomed to meeting with President Barre for an exchange of views. When I visited the United States and Europe, I sent a message to President Barre outlining the outcome of my talks there as part of the constant consultations between the two countries. Also after concluding his visit to the United States and Europe, President Barre has come to Cairo to exchange views with us on Arab and international issues.

AL-BAZ BRIEFS PRESS AFTER LEADERSHIP MEETING

NC311504 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Cairo, 31 Mar (MENA) -- President Muhammad Husni Mubarak held a plenary meeting in Al-'Urubah Palace this morning attended by Prime Minister Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Sufi Abu Talib, Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Deputy Prime Minister for Production and Minister of Petroleum Eng Hamad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal. The meeting was also attended by Interior Minister Hasan Abu Basha, Minister of Irrigation and Minister of State for Sudan Affairs Eng Muhammad 'Abd al-Hadi Samahah, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd Rab an-Nabi Hafiz and Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary and Chief of Presidential Office for Foreign Affairs Dr Usamah al-Baz.

After the 3 and 1/2 hour meeting, Dr Usamah al-Baz told journalists that the president and his aides reviewed the issues related to the foreign situation and recent developments in the area, particularly developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war and its repercussions on the Arab area.

Dr Al-Baz said that the discussions during the meeting also dealt with certain matters related to the talks which Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will be holding with Israeli Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon. He said that Dr Butrus Ghali presented a report on the discussions and contacts he made during his recent visit to a number of African states. Dr Usamah al-Baz said that certain domestic matters connected with production and Egyptian-Sudanese integration projects were also reviewed.

Replying to a press question about giving aid to Iraq, Dr Usamah al-Baz said: We have not provided anything besides what has been announced earlier, ammunition, basically.

Replying to another question on Egypt's reaction to the Iraqi-Iranian war, Dr al-Baz said: Egypt's stand is affected by the development of the situation but not by the victory of one or the other side. Our main concern is focused on how to end this war which causes great instability in the area. He said: We do not want this war to continue and we hope that it will end as soon as possible. He added: It dismays us that the situation might develop and threaten the area.

Asked if Egypt has advised Iraq to end this war, Al-Baz said: We advised no party at the time to take any specific steps. We have declared and will always declare that this war benefits no part and that it is not in the interests of either state or the Gulf states. Therefore, we would like this war to end as soon as possible.

Answering another question on whether Egypt is still sending military supplies to Iraq, Al-Baz said: We have previously announced that we are supplying Iraq with some ammunition. We have added nothing to this.

Regarding what has been reiterated to the effect that the Iranians have arrested some Egyptians who fought alongside Iraq, Al-Baz said: There are no Egyptian officers or soldiers there. If some Egyptians are participating in the war, then they are doing so voluntarily and of their own volition. Some of them have obtained Iraqi citizenship. Egypt itself has sent no soldiers to Iraq.

Asked about Egypt's fears if Iran were to triumph in this war, Al-Baz said: We are not afraid but we are worried. We do not want the tension and the instability in the area to increase.

Asked whether consultations were held with the Sultanate of Oman and the Gulf states regarding this war, Al-Baz answered in the negative. he said: We have only reviewed the situation which we are watching with concern.

Asked if he believes Iraq has begun losing the war, Al-Baz replied: We cannot say this. It is not important who triumphs or who wins. However, the longer this war lasts, the worst its consequences will be on the area.

Asked about the reason for Egypt's interest in the Iraqi-Iranian war now, despite the fact that it has been going on for approximately 2 years, Al-Baz said: We have always shown interest in it. Our main interest is that these two states and the Gulf and Middle East states should not be exposed to any dangers. What we have actually done recently is reaffirm our interest in the need to end the fighting.

Asked whether the Camp David accords have lost their effectiveness in light of the West Bank events, Al-Baz said: We believe that what is happening is a good reason why we should act more seriously to ease the tension there in a way which would permit both sides to coexist in peace and harmony.

On the possibility of resuming the autonomy negotiations, Al-Baz said: A date has not yet been fixed but we expect them to be resumed at any time. No proposals in this regard have yet been presented.

Regarding the itinerary of the visit of [Israeli Defense Minister] Ari'el Sharon and what will take place during this visit, Al-Baz said: Issues of common interest will be discussed during the visit.

Asked if U.S. President Ronald Reagan's answer to President Husni Mubarak's message was discussed at today's meeting, Al-Baz said: The answer has not yet been received.

On the reason for the visit of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre to Egypt, Al-Baz said that he was coming to Cairo at the invitation of President Mubarak to discuss several questions connected with bilateral relations.

Regarding Egypt's participation in the special African summit, Al-Baz said: If the African states approve it, then we will have no objection to attending it.

OPPOSITION PARTIES SUPPORT GOVERNMENT POSITION

NC011512 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1350 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Cairo, 1 Apr (MENA) -- The opposition Labor, Liberals and Grouping parties have affirmed their support for the government's position in the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations on the demarcation of the border between the two countries.

At its meeting today under the chairmanship of Deputy Party leader Maj Gen Salah ar-Rifa'i, the Permanent Council of the Socialist Liberals Party expressed the party's support for the peace course pursued by Egypt and Egypt's position in the negotiations to demarcate the border between Egypt and Israel in accordance with the 1906 treaty and the provisions of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty without yielding anything on the Egyptian border.

The party's Permanent Council also expressed its denunciation Israel's suppression of the Arab people on the West Bank and the need for world public opinion to denounce these measures and to call on Israel to reinstate the mayors who have been removed from their positions.

In a statement it has issued, the Socialist Labor Party affirmed its support for the Egyptian Government's position in the negotiations to demarcate the border between Egypt and Israel and for the government's upholding of the integrity of the Egyptian land. The party also expressed its concern over Israeli measures in the West Bank which hamper the peace process.

Khalid Muhyi ad-Din [leader of the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party] has stated that the grouping party supports the present position of the Egyptian Government on the Tabah problem. He said that Egypt's borders are not subject to discussion and no one has the right to make concessions concerning them.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND ISSUES COMMUNIQUE

JN011648 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1635 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Apr (INA) -- The Iraqi Air Force today launched daring and successful raids against enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield. Communique No 664, issued by the Armed Forces General Command, added that Iraqi fighter planes scored direct, effective hits before returning safely to base. Following is the text of the communique:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant armed forces continue their activites in the operational sectors. The following are the results of these activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our fighter planes launched daring, successful raids against enemy positions and concentrations in the southern sector of the battlefield, scoring direct, effective hits. All our planes returned safely to base.
2. An enemy concentration was sighted opposite our positions in the Gilan-e Gharb area. Our forces pounded it, killing six and destroyirg one observation post.
3. Five were killed and two vehicles, one carrying personnel, and two stockpiles of hardware were destroyed in the Sar-e Pol-e Zahab area.
4. One was killed in the Abadan area.
5. One armored personnel carrier was destroyed in the Bostan sector.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 12 killed and 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 vehicles -- 1 carrying personnel -- 2 stockpiles of hardware and 1 observation post destroyed.

6. Our sacrifices:

   A. In personnel: One martyr in all sectors.
   B. In equipment: One vehicle damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 April 1982

IV ARMY COMMANDER LAUDS DEFENSIVE REPOSITIONING

JN011305 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1225 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 1 Apr (INA) -- The commander of the IV Army Corps has asserted that the new positions of the Iraqi forces will fire the flame which will burn any racist Persian who thinks of approaching it.

In a message to President Saddam Husayn, the IV Army Crops commander said: Since we realize that the racist Persians' final objective is to harm the honor, message, history and civilization of Iraq and the Arabs, our blood will be sacrificed abundantly in defense of these holy values.

The IV Army Corps commander said: We, the grandsons of the master of martyrs, will hold our swords with our teeth if our hands are chopped off in defense of freedom and principles. Let the onlookers and grudge-bearers, who only belong to Arabism by their nationality, remain as they are. Their yellow faces have been exposed under the transparent veils and the last ounce of shyness disappeared when they extended their hands to racist Persians, the historical allies of Zionism.

He added: Our field decision was to stand fast in the old position to the last bullet and the last drop of our blood. However, your decision, which is certainly more sound, prompted us to take up a new position. We are fully confident that this position will fire the flame which will burn any racist Persian who tries to approach it.

In conclusion, the IV Army Corps commander said: We remain your loyal soldiers and will continue to be favorably judged by you and our people and nation. We will fight with determination, relentless and with deep faith in our just cause. We will fight alongside the other units of our valiant army against all racists and expansionists, be they Zionists or Persians, until we regain our legitimate rights.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES WAR WITH FRENCH JOURNALISTS

JN011819 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] President Saddam Husayn held a press conference this morning for the French journalists' delegation which is currently visiting Iraq. The president answered the French journalists' questions on the Iraqi-Iranian war, relations between Iraq and France and other topics dealing with Arab and international policy.

The president stressed that the conflict between Iraq and Iran is not a conflict between religious and secular trends as some try to depict it; it is a conflict between those who support historical and human progress and construction and those who support backwardness, aggression, racism and expansion. It is a conflict between an unaggressive and unexpansionist state working positively and with high responsibility toward life and humanity in general and an expansionist, racist, aggressive and backward state.

He added that the Iranians are fighting with mentalities which believe in superstition and not with mentalities that accept the laws of life. As a result of this, he said, the Iraqis have been fighting inside Iranian territory for 17 months. The president said: We believe that what has been achieved is not only a victory for Iraq, but also for humanity. It is a victory for the Iranian peoples who are looking forward to life on the basis of laws in which all peoples believe.

On Iraqi-French relations, the president stressed the importance of adherence to sound bases ensuring the continuation of relations between France and Iraq.

On the reconstruction of the nuclear reactor, the president said: We expected a strong French reaction to Israel and its aggression against the Tammuz reactor because this aggression is a provocation and belittlement of France. Therefore, we believe that what will consolidate an independent French character is the French people's obstinate determination to rebuild the Iraqi peaceful nuclear reactor as soon as possible.

The president hailed the Palestinian people's struggle in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and said: We support this struggle which is being waged for liberation and restoration of usurped Arab rights. We support the Palestinian people's struggle for their rights in all fields and in a manner decided by circumstances and the Arab nation, headed by the Palestinian people. He added: In this respect we do not forget our responsibility toward humanity in general whenever circumstances and conditions exist so that we can attain our rights and assume responsibility toward world peace.

At the end of his press conference, the president greeted the French people and wished the delegation a good stay during which they can become acquainted with developments and achievements in Iraq.

The conference was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, and Latif Nusayyif Jasim, minister of culture and information.

The French journalists' delegation visited the battlefronts in the Shush, Dezful, Sar-e Pol-e Zahab and Bostan sectors and met with military commanders there. They also talked with the commanders about the heroic actions and battles waged by our armed forces. The delegation also visited towns which have been under our valiant armed forces' control since the beginning of the war. Among these towns are Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] and Qasr-e Shirin. The delegation also became acquainted with the great victories scored at the battlefronts by our valiant forces over the Persian enemy.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON POW'S FAMILY VISITS

JN011538 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1435 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Apr (INA) -- An Iraqi official has stated that the Iranian regime, through statements made by its officials, seems to be determined not to carry out the program for the exchange of visits by POW's families, seeking to evade this issue.

The Iraqi official, Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Ahmad Husayn, told INA today that preparations to receive the families of Iranian POW's have been made in Iraq. They will be provided comfort, housing, transportation, medical care and arrangements to visit the holy shrines.

The Iraqi spokesman described the statements Iranian Government spokesman Ahmed Tavakkoli made yesterday as false and groundless. Tavakkoli claimed that despite efforts by international organizations and declarations made by the Kuwaiti Government on its readiness to arrange for the visits, Iraq is trying to evade the issue.

Ahmad Husayn added that the Iraqi Foreign Ministry announced on 13 March that after it had received the Iranian reply to the Iraqi remarks on the organization of visits to POW's, it had informed the Red Cross in Baghdad of its reply. He also said the Iraqi Foreign Ministry had informed the Turkish ambassador in Baghdad about the details of the preparations made to receive the families of Iranian POW's because Ankara will be the other place, besides Kuwait, in which visits will be exchanged.

The Iraqi spokesman said the Iranian official spokesman's false statements are in harmony with the course of deception and falsification of facts the Iranian regime is adopting and confirm once again that the Iranian authorities are not serious in implementing the program of visits and want to evade it.

The Iraqi official concluded his statement by saying that Iraq had responded to the noble motives of the program for an exchange of visits to such an extent that it had accepted the impossible conditions submitted by the Iranian officials when they proposed the visit of 40,000 persons take place in 1 day. Despite the fact that this condition is illogical, Iraq accepted it.

QATAR JOINS ARAB STATES EXPRESSING SUPPORT

JN011828 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1750 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Apr (INA) -- Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani today contacted President Saddam Husayn by telephone and reiterated Qatar's support for Iraq in its battle against the aggressor Persians and in its defense of Arab rights.

Yesterday, King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz of Saudi Arabia and Kuwaiti Amir Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad contacted President Saddam Husayn by telephone and reiterated their two countries' support for Iraq in its just war against the Persian enemy.

AL-'UFUQ REPORTS FORMATION OF POLITICAL PARTY

JN011524 Amman AL-'UFUQ in Arabic 31 Mar 82 pp 6, 7

[Text] Preparations are almost completed for holding a constituent conference for the Arab Constitutional Alignment [At-Tajammu' al-'Arabi ad-Dusturi], which is the first Jordanian political party since the 1950's. This alignment comprises a number of former ministers, professors from the two Jordanian universities and members of the National Consultative Council.

A committee has prepared a draft charter of this alignment to be submitted to the constituent conference, which comprises 150 members, to be studied and approved as a prelude for submitting an application to the competent quarters asking for authorization to operate.

This alignment will not be the only political alignment allowed to operate in Jordan; it will not be the party of the state. The alignment will be more like an alignment front than parties of strict ideological and organizational systems.

The Arab Constitutional charter says: Our attempt stems from the actual situation of the Arab homeland. It is a situation of fragmentation, coercion, absence of popular participation and disappearance of democracy. It is a situation of inability to be liberated or undertake liberation; a situation of support for our enemies and our inability to safeguard our rights and defend the future of our generations at a time when the Arab land has blossomed with the most important source of power and progress in the modern age. Our attempt aims at taking part in changing this situation by organizing the faithful among our people's sons for the sake of providing popular participation in building a society based on genuine contemporary principles and abiding by the rules of ethics and reason; working to provide the necessary conditions to achieve Arab unity, freedom and progress; attaining an intrinsic Arab ability to liberate Palestine and any other usurped part of the Arab homeland and to defend our nation's borders and security; allowing the emergence of an Arab individual who is free of demagogy, who adheres to democracy, armed by freedom; safeguarding our legitimate rights; and cooperating with all oppressed peoples in order to help them abolish injustice and realize their legitimate rights so that goodwill prevails in the world and so that the principles of justice and rights will be established among all peoples.

For the sake of all this and for the sake of the individual, homeland, nation and the principles of good and justice inherited from our ancestors, we all pledge to work, proceeding from the following principles:

1. The spiritual heritage. We believe that the Arab nation's spiritual heritage is the basis of this nation's pan-Arab existence.

2. Arab unity. Arab unity as a defined political formula has been the subject of many interpretations of its bases and forms. Therefore, these interpretations clashed with the ruling regimes and the political, military and social institutions in the various Arab countries.

We believe that national affiliation is the basis of pan-Arab affiliation and patriotism. Out of this concept, regionalism, isolationism and individualism are rejected.

4. [number as published] The Palestine cause. Zionism, with its world organization, the big powers it serves and its tremendous ability to seize opportunities, hatch plots, buy consciences and circumvent charters and principles generates a need to consider the Palestinian cause a political Arab cause whose burden should not be shouldered by the Palestinian people alone.

5. Democracy and legitimacy. The life of nations and peoples does not flourish, mature or become active in isolation from a democratic life and general freedoms. The right to public work is not confined to one faction as long as the common basis of all is commitment to legitimacy and constitutionality within the national borders.

6. Social justice. Social justice is based on firmly-entrenched factors based on equality and human sympathy. Every useful working individual is equal to any other individual before the law.

7. The economic system and development. The main objective of our economic system is to build a society that is economically and socially developed and in which there are fewer differences. These differences should exist only as needed to reward the outstanding producer within the framework of encouraging initiatives and preventing exploitation.

The citizen's rights and duties. The citizen's rights in which we believe and seek to guarantee and entrench are summed up as follows:

1. Freedom to think, speak, meet and organize within the limits of public safety and national security.
2. Formation of a family, providing it with means to be protected and looked after.
3. Education that is commensurate with capabilities and inclinations.
4. Work commensurate with preparation and readiness.
5. Health, social guarantees and services.
6. Equality before the law.

PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES SOUTH KOREAN ENVOY

JN011320 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Prime Minister Mudar Badran received in his office at noon today Kim Chong-ho, construction minister and personal envoy of the South Korean president and his delegation who are currently visiting Jordan.

During the meeting, which was attended by Engineer 'Awni al-Masri, the minister of public works, and the Korean ambassador in Amman, the two sides reviewed bilateral relations between Jordan and South Korea and the existing cooperation in the fields of economy, construction and the exchange of expertise between the two countries.

MUBARAK SAYS TIES WITH ISRAEL TO STRENGTHEN

TA020556 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The Egyptian president is convinced that relations with Israel will be stronger than at present after completion of the Sinai withdrawal. Mubarak explained to the Israeli ambassador to Cairo that upon the completion of the withdrawal the psychological barriers to tightening relations will be removed.

Our correspondent in Cairo has reported that senior Israeli police officers have signed an agreement with the Egyptian police about cooperation in the war against drug addiction. Israeli police officers also conveyed to their Egyptian counterparts the license numbers of stolen cars which are believed to be buried in the sands of the Sinai.

BEGIN PROPOSES SUBCOMMITTEE ON BORDER ISSUE

TA011103 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 1 Apr 82 P 1

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin has suggested to President Mubarak that a joint subcommittee be established to examine the issue of the demarcation of the border and, until this occurs, that the situation be left unchanged -- namely, Israel's presence will be unrestricted and the MFO will be in charge of security.

Egypt has agreed in principle to this proposal which speaks about negotiations which may evolve into agreed arbitration between the two counries but does not mention international arbitration. An arrangement is emerging according to which arbitration will not be restricted in time.

Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon has informed Egyptian Deputy Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali that he would not be able to accept his invitation to come to Cairo next Sunday to continue discussions over the dispute on the demarcation of the Israeli-Egyptian border. Sharon explained that he would be busy with current urgent matters.

Meanwhile, Jerusalem and Cairo will continue negotiations on a low level to settle the dispute. Political circles believe Sharon will not go to Egypt if Israel's position to further allow the presence of Israeli citizens in the area is not accepted.

MK Gad Ya'aqobi yesterday said that in his visit to the United States he had learned from U.S. sources that Egypt promised to make several gestures to Israel in the field of normalization after the completion of the withdrawal. He also learned about plans to dismiss Foreign Minister 'Ali -- who is regarded as As-Sadat's disciple on the issue of peace -- and replace him with Usamah al-Baz who is rather more reserved about peace with Israel.

GOREN SAYS 'SECRET' ISSUE DISCUSSED WITH REAGAN

TA011517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Excerpt] Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren has said that in his meeting with President Reagan he discussed a secret matter of top political significance. Returning from the United States this afternoon, Rabbi Goren told our correpondent Eli'ezer Pney'Gil that he cannot divulge the details of the subject, but says he had called the prime minister yesterday to report on the results of his talk.

More on Talks

TA011819 Tel Avic ITIM in Hebrew 1745 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 1 Apr -- Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren returned this afternoon from the United States, where he met with President Reagan. He said that immediately after the meeting he reported by telephone to the prime minister on the secret issue raised during the meeting.

"The prime minister waited for this report and told me before I departed that I should inform him of the results immediately after the meeting, no matter what time it was in Israel. President Reagan's attitude toward this subject greatly pleased the prime minister. It was a very important issue, a very concrete subject," the rabbi said.

Rabbi Goren, in particular, noted the importance the White House attached to the meeting with the Israeli chief rabbi. He claims this was manifest in the fact that the meeting, which lasted more than 20 minutes, was attended by the entire top White House staff as well as by National Security Adviser Clark. It was Clark's first meeting with a foreign representative since assuming office. "This goes to show it was not merely a courtesy meeting but a truly substantive meeting," Rabbi Goren said, adding: "One should note the great esteem President Reagan holds for Mr Begin."

The chief rabbi noted that the President called Mr Begin "my dear friend Menahem" at least three times and that in a return message to Mr Begin President Reagan said he regarded himself as being committed to continue Israel's security advantage and that this principle will withstand any condition and he will not waver from it. "This is what the President told me in the private conversation," Rabbi Goren said.

In the conversation with the president, Rabbi Goren raised -- as he had been asked to by Prime Minister Begin -- a series of subjects, among them the immense sacrifices Israel has made for peace, the great trauma the people are now experiencing with the withdrawal from the Sinai and the high price Israel has paid for peace -- a price no other people has paid.

Rabbi Goren similarly pointed out the great danger inherent in establishing a Palestinian state not only for Israel but for the entire Western world because such a country will become a Soviet base and the center for international terrorism, becoming the "Cuba of the Middle East."

Mr Begin sent President Reagan a memorandum including Israel's proposals for the autonomy, a copy of which had been transmitted to Egyptian President Mubarak, detailing the structure, authorities and arrangements to conduct life under autonomy. Rabbi Goren explained to the U.S. President that except for having an independent country, the Arabs of the territories will enjoy all the rights and will be able to conduct their lives as they wish.

"I noted that there is a national consensus against establishing a Palestinian state and that Israel would never permit such a country to come to be. I also explained to him the matter of Jerusalem -- which is the head of the country -- and of Judaea and Samaria, which are its body," the rabbi said.

Later Rabbi Goren discussed with the President the supply of arms to Arab countries, noting that Israel is gradually losing its military edge.

"I spoke from the spiritual and religious aspect of this issue, not as a politician, and the President told me that the United States will only give arms to the Arabs after it is convinced these arms will bring the Arabs closer to supporting the peace agreements between Israel and Egypt. He pointed out that this was how the United States acted with regard to Saudi Arabia, and that this approach had made its contribution toward achieving the cease-fire in Lebanon, which is something that would never have happened were it not for Saudi support. At that stage I took issue with the President and explained to him that the cease-fire in Lebanon saved the PLO and that Saudi Arabia was interested in that. My remarks greatly surprised the President," Rabbi Goren said.

At the beginning of their meeting, the rabbi blessed President Reagan for having been saved from the assassination attempt, whose anniversary was marked on the same day as the meeting. Goren presented the president with an elaborate silver-bound Hebrew-English Bible with a personal note in both languages.

In reply to questions, Rabbi Goren said that he is prepared to do everything so that Sephardic Chief Rabbi Ovadya Yosef can also be invited to the White House. "The Americans hold religious figures in great esteem, which is not at all like here," he said.

He avoided answering another question on who initiated the meeting between himself and President Reagan. All he said was it was organized by the prime minister's office, which had contacted Israel's ambassador to Washington in a telegram asking that a meeting between President Reagan and Chief Rabbi Goren be organized.

"There is not a shadow of a doubt in my mind that President Reagan is a great friend of Israel," Rabbi Goren noted. "The prime minister viewed this meeting as constitutiong a great and important mission," he said.

He was not prepared to divulge even a clue on the secret issue raised in the conversation between himself and President Reagan.

FRAYJ REPEATS CALL FOR ISRAEL-PLO RECOGNITION

TA011913 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj has once again called for mutual PLO-Israeli recognition, but he said the initiative for this should come from the Palestinians. Interviewed by the Cairo weekly, AL-MUSAWWAR, Frayj said the world must see the Palestinians stretch out their hand for peace with Israel.

According to him, after mutual recognition, negotiations should be held on the legitimate rights of both sides. Such a move, the Bethlehem mayor said, will also pave the way for a political dialogue between the PLO and the U.S. administration.

Frayj emphasized that time is working against the Palestinians. Israel is fortifying itself daily along a new sector of the conquered territories and if this process continues for another 10 years the Palestinians will have nothing to negotiate. Frayj noted that the PLO's Central Committee has already discussed his proposals but has not reached a decision on them. He emphasized that he will accept any PLO decision and expressed his support for the establishment of a Palestinian government in exile.

ISRAELI ARAB AFFAIRS ADVISER ON W. BANK

TA011738 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew 31 Mar 82 pp 5, 8

[Interview with Adviser on Arab affairs of the Civil Administration in Judaea and Samaria Col Yig'al Karmon by Yinon Shenker -- date and place not given]

[Text] "The next elections in Judaea and Samaria will only be held after we have succeeded in neutralizing the PLO's pressure in the territories. We will not be able to neutralize its influence from the outside but we can uproot it from the public positions of power it currently holds in the territories. It has been exploiting these positions to exert pressure on the population," stated Col Yig'al Karmon, the adviser on Arab affairs of the civil administration in Judaea and Samaria, in a special interview with BAMAHANE.

According to Colonel Karmon, the civil administration in the territories operates according to a set plan but without a predetermined schedule because of the large number of variants that make it currently impossible to set a target-date for the elections.
Colonel Karmon added: "The current struggle in the territories is a general Israeli struggle and it may be regarded as the continued struggle of Zionism against the extremist Arab nationalist movement in Israel."

Question: Colonel Karmon, did the PLO have a plan for a "civilian uprising?" Was this uncovered by the military government?

Answer: The PLO regards the current struggle in the territories as decisive; its leaders have declared that much. This is a struggle for recognition of "the Zionist entity" and this is the first time that the PLO has waged a political -- rather than just a military -- struggle with Israel.

When the civil administration was established, the PLO realized this would be dangerous for them. The PLO set out to foil and undermine the civil administration. Its goal was to cause a general uprising by the inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria. The strike's climax would take place close to the date scheduled for the evacuation of the Sinai. The PLO took special care to choose that date because it could not afford to lose the bargaining chips and the pressure on Egypt (which would be lost once Egypt received its part in the peace process). As far as the PLO is concerned, 26 April is a critical date and in order to reach its goals it was forced to escalate its activities -- and this is what it did. An indication of troubles within the PLO can be discerned in the frequent meetings of the PLO-Jordanian joint committee. The PLO was compelled to step up its actions.

Question: According to you, the dismissal of the mayors should be seen against the background of the escalation in the PLO's activities. However, this escalation has been going on for a long time. Why were the dismissals not carried out before?

Answer: The civil administration regarded the stepped-up activities of the PLO as undermining the foundations of rule and we could not tolerate it. The nonrecognition of the civil administration by the PLO supporters spread to all strata of the population. While we used the 3 months since the Civil Administration split from the military factor in order to build the foundations of trust and positive cooperation, the PLO escalated its operations and posed a challenge to us. That is why we set out against it in such a sharp manner.

Question: Why did the first mayoral dismissal occur in Al-Birah?

Answer: The mayor of Al-Birah himself is the reason. On his own initiative he sent three letters to us informing us that the Municipal Council had decided not to recognize the civil administration. In the wake of this provocation, we demanded that he should meet Professor Milson. He refused and was then dismissed. A trial is pending today against the mayor of 'Anabta for violating an order. The mayor of Qalqilyah, who is supposed to testify against the mayor of 'Anabta, has gone back on his testimony during the investigation and he is liable to be punished.

Question: How long will Israeli civil administration officers discharge the duties of the dismissed mayors?

Answer: From the beginning, the appointment of Israeli civil administration officers was meant to be temporary. The exact length of time has not yet been determined because it depends on the circumstances. Israel must make sure that PLO supporters no longer hold public positions of power, from and through which they can continue to exert pressure on the population. When the PLO supporters no longer hold these positions of power, the ground will be ready for new elections.

I want to point out that the civil administration could today assign Arab officials with excellent credentials -- who currently perform administrative tasks in the administration system in the territories -- to fulfill municipal jobs. However, we chose to entrust these duties to Israeli officers because the first stage of the struggle against the PLO is critical. This is not merely a municipal struggle.

Question: If that is so, what will happen during the next stage when Arabs again hold mayoral posts? When will new elections be held?

Answer: When the PLO's pressures have been neutralized to the maximum. We will not be able to neutralize its influence from the outside but we can uproot it from the public positions of power it currently holds in the territories and which it has been exploiting to exert pressure on the population. (In addition to its influence on the mayors, the PLO's influence is also marked on workers unions and universities. The dean of Bi'r Zayt University, for example, is a member of the PLO Executive -- authors's note) At this point it should be noted that the "victory" of the mayors in the previous elections was not a victory of a majority through a democratic process but rather a democratic process was exploited unscurulously by a violent group.

Question: It seems that the focus is aimed at the mayors and the organizations which support the PLO. However, why are the voices of the other mayors not heard?

Answer: There are mayors who refer to the PLO in words different from those used by its devout supporters -- the mayor of Bethlehem, Ilyas Frayj, represents those mayors. He also claims the PLO represents the Palestinians. He says this because he has learned his lesson: He bows his head and accepts the PLO's formula until the storm is over but he is waiting for another PLO, a PLO that will change its position regarding Israel. The PLO papers depict Frayj as a target along with other targets of the terrorist organization.

Question: Colonel Karmon, the area of Judaea and Samaria has been in ferment for the last 2 weeks. How can the situation be calmed?

Answer: The chief factor that will calm the situation is the realization by the people in the territories that they are being hurt by the irresponsible behavior of those PLO supporters who led them into a confrontation with the authorities. This realization is growing daily. Certainly, a violent clash between the IDF and rioting youths also creates a feeling of hostility toward the army. However, the feeling of hostility is followed by the thought: What will happen? Who will get hurt? Who will benefit from it? In this process, healthy thinking will prevail in favor of orderly life.

Question: How do the village leagues fit into this process?

Answer: In contrast to reports, the civil administration is not counting on the village leagues and it does not regard them as a replacement for the PLO. Such a depiction of the civil administration attributes to it intentions and illusions it does not have.

The truth is that the civil administration has placed great emphasis on the rural population -- which constitutes the majority in Judaea and Samaria. A political plan that includes the village leagues does not exist. As for the urban population, we are also intensely active in that sector but it has been violently "conquered" by the PLO. As long as the PLO supporters are not uprooted from the towns it will be difficult to make real progress.

Question: Jordan has recently joined the PLO in its activities in the territories. What does this mean?

Answer: First of all, Jordan has not recently joined. Jordan and the PLO have been cooperating for the last 3 years with the explicit aim of foiling the peace process. The current political struggle between Israel and the PLO in the territories has exposed the various factors in this struggle. For example, the U.S. position is most surprising, to make an understatement. Through its declarations, the United States has revealed itself to be a supporter of the radical mayors, all of whom are opposed to the Camp David accords. As noted, Jordan has also revealed itself as one of the most extreme countries opposed to peace.

Question: Finally, Colonel Karmon, how do you see the end of this struggle against the PLO?

Answer: The struggle is wide and comprehensive. Our goal is to delegitimize the PLO and uproot it from the territories. Therefore, I also see it as a general Israeli struggle that may frequently be regarded as a continuation of Zionism's struggle against the extremist Arab nationalist movement in Eretz Yisra'el. This is an ideological struggle more than it is a struggle over a political position of power. As far as we are concerned, the PLO is an immoral and illegitimate organization and it is the obligation of all of us to uproot it for the sake of our future relations with the Palestinians. It is a lengthy struggle that requires public backing; it is an all-out struggle composed of two factors: the struggle for positions of power and the ideological struggle.

The PLO supports the Palestinian Charter and it does not regard it as an ancient and insignificant document. The PLO believes there are Jews rather than a Jewish people. It is opposed to giving any rights to the body called "the Jewish people."

KARIM DUDIN JUSTIFIES DIALOGUE WITH ISRAEL

PM011345 Paris FRANCE-SOIR in French 27 Mar 82 p 5

[Francois Corre interview with Karim Dudin, leader of the Palestinian "village leagues," near Hebron -- date not given]

[Text] Hebron -- "Let's be frank: The Israelis are on the West Bank to stay. Everybody knows that they have no intention of leaving and that we do not have the power to remove them. So let's be realistic: Let's cooperate with them."

The man who was speaking to me was Karim Dudin, a 55-year old West Bank Arab. He has been condemned to death by the PLO and by King Husayn of Jordan because he is one of the main leaders of an organization which advocates cooperation with Israel and on which Menahem Milson, civil administrator of the occupied territories, relies a great deal: the "village leagues."

The PLO and Jordanian Government threats are not empty words. Yusuf al-Khatib, leader of the Ramallah region league, and his son were killed by the PLO in November. An attempt was made to execute (Jahl Kiese), a member of the Bitunya League and he had a narrow escape.

A few minutes before, on the terrace of Muhammad [name as published] Dudin's own brother's house, 5 km away from his, I had seen men with machineguns in position behind barbed wire.

But Karim Dudin, as if unaware of the danger, lives with his wife and his six children in an isolated house in the rocky hills some 10 km from Hebron in the heart of Judea, which is so dear to Menahem Begin.

I expressed surprise at his apparent lack of concern. Muhammad Dudin stroked his cheeks, which were covered with a patchy beard which had been grown for 3 or 4 days, and replied in English: "I am a Muslim. God gave me life and will take it away. My time will come one day, not a minute too soon or a minute too late. What should I fear? I have no bodyguard, there is no weapon in my house although back in November the village league members received permission from the Israelis to be armed. I do not think I need to be armed."

Nonetheless, I said, the majority of the West Bank population regard you as a traitor and collaborator.

"PLO propaganda describes us as collaborators, but I do not know whether the population believes that." Muhammad Dudin spoke slowly and sadly, his head hanging down as if defeated.

"What I do know," he continued. "We must take control of our own affairs. I do not like the Israelis being in our country. Nobody likes to see foreign soldiers on his land. But it is obvious the Israelis and ourselves are doomed to live together. What can be done?

"The PLO pays children to paint slogans on the walls and throw stones at the Israelis. Will that make them leave? I do not think so. Will the other Arab countries come to our aid? Can Lebanon liberate Palestine? Let's be serious: What about Syria? It has enough to do with its own problems. What about Saudi Arabia? It has no army. What about Sudan? It has serious troubles. What about Libya? It hands out nothing but fiery words. What about Jordan? It backed down from the problem itself and is praying for the present situation to continue: The rich Arab states give it a gift of petrodollars each year which it is supposed to redistribute to West Bank citizens to build houses here.

"In principle it is a measure intended to deter the inhabitants of the occupied territories from emigrating to the other side of the Jordan. It is intended to prevent them from leaving this country and giving Israel a free hand. In fact, Jordan only hands out a fraction of what it receives. At Durah, near here, 2 out of 50,000 inhabitants have received Jordanian money and 1 of the 2 is the local PLO agent."

"Let's be realistic. Muhammad Milhim, mayor of Halhul, paid men to throw big stones at Israeli buses. European tourists were injured. Milhim was expelled by the Israelis and is now a hotel keeper in (Hamam). He is rich. Things are going well for him. But the Israelis intervened because of his actions. They arrested people who were throwing stones. Families were immediately deprived of the wages earned by the father and sons. The result was that 123 starving people has to emigrate to Jordan. That is the result of Milhim's resistance.

"I know another man who received 1,000 Jordanian dinars (around FR16,000) to finance anti-Israeli activities. He kept 900 for himself and gave 100 to a so-called carpenter's trade union whose members are in fact unemployed. The trade union kept 80 dinars and gave 20 to about 10 students to write on walls: "The PLO is among us." Later the unfortunate students were arrested. That is our resistance and I do not see what more it can do against the Israelis with their army, their police, their power and their intelligence networks."

[Question] The Israelis have failed in their attempt to win over the mayors of the West Bank cities. Thanks to you they can hope to establish a dialogue with the rural districts.

[Answer] The rural districts are very poor. Our league represents 74 villages in the Hebron region, in other words 140,000 people who have nothing. Many still live in caves with their cattle. Should we do nothing because the only authorities with which we could negotiate are the Israeli authorities?

Let me make myself clear: The Israelis are here for 30 years, 50 years, probably forever. If the Arab countries do not solve their problems, and they do not seem to be moving in that direction, are we to leave our people in poverty forever?

The Israelis are the only ones to whom we can turn since they constitute the only authority here. By refusing to negotiate, the PLO is making it impossible to solve the problem and is discrediting itself.

ARAB MEDIA INTERVIEW WEST BANK, GAZA MAYORS

AS-SAFIR Report

PM911421 Beirut AS-SAFIR in Arabic 27 Mar 82 pp 1, 12

[Hamidah Nana' report on telephone interviews with Al-Birah Mayor Ibrahim at-Tawil, Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj, and Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa: "Four Mayors Talk to AS-SAFIR" -- date of interview not specified]

[Text] Paris -- The occupied West Bank's uprising against the occupation authorities' coercion and campaign against the people and mayors has fully confirmed the following four basic points:

1. The PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

2. Rejection of any form of dealings with the Israeli authorities and committees.

3. The mayors will not resign.

4. Continuation of the municipal services and rejection of the occupation authorities' decision to depose the mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah.

These points became clear from the answers given by Al-Birah Mayor Ibrahim at-Tawil, Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf, Bethlehem Mayor Ilyas Frayj and Gaza Mayor Rashad ash-Shawwa to three questions put to them by AS-SAFIR in telephone contacts with the occupied territory. The question were:

1. What is your position in the wake of Israel's dismissal of the mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah from their posts?

2. What do you expect from the Security Council which is now debating the matter?

3. How do you view the Arab situation in general?

It should be mentioned here that the Israeli authorities have suspended direct telephone communication between Europe and the occupied territory confining it to calls through the central operator.

The mayors were unanimous in their expression of determination to stick to their positions until the end.

Answering the first question, Karim Khalaf said: The people have made their position clear regarding Israel's decision to depose me. They still consider us as their mayors and they consider the municipal councils to be their legally elected councils. We do not care about the Israeli decision because we were elected by the Palestinian people, not Israel, and the right to dismiss us rests only with the Palestinian people.

In reply to the second question, he said: We do not expect much from the Security Council because even if it passes a positive resolution, Israel will not implement it, as usual.

To the third question, he said: The Arab countries, particularly the governments, should honor their responsibilities more. We have frequently discussed this issue and we hope that the Arabs will adopt a unified stand. They can be strong if they wish and they can be weak. What is happening here is not isolated from what is happening elsewhere in the Arab world. This is why the situation here should not be treated as a separate issue and it should not be tolerated.

Ibrahim at-Tawil had the following to say in reply to the first question: The West Bank mayors are sticking to their position and so are the municipal councils. The Israeli authorities have no right to dismiss us.

He added: The decision to dismiss me and my colleagues was conveyed to me the day before yesterday. The occupation army encircled my house in the morning and they took me in a military vehicle to Nabulus where I was notified of the decision. I refused to be notified and rejected the decision. I told them that I and my colleagues will continue to honor our pledge to the people who supported us and the councils that elected us. The disturbances will continue and our morale is very high. Our children who were born under the occupation will be the Arab nation's children, defending it while the weapons in the hands of the Arab nation remain silent.

In reply to the second [as published] question, at-Tawil said: What weakens the Arab states is the lack of unity of attitude and, in fact, the absence of any practical stand other than speeches and press statements.

To the third [as published] question, he said: We expect nothing from the Security Council because, judging from past experience, even if the council adopts a positive stand, Israel will ignore it and never implement it.

Rashad ash-Shawwa's answer to the first question was: The word of the coast [Gaza Strip] and the word of the mayors are the same. So far we have not decided to resign. We are searching for the best possible solution. The predominant view of the mayors is that they must remain at their posts and not resign, this being in protest against the [Israeli] decision because they would be doing Israel a service if they resigned. I believe the mayors' continuation at their posts will preserve their ability to speak out and to air their refusal to accept the civil administration which is just another cover for the occupation of the West Bank.

He added: There is no disagreement among the mayors. Our position is one and the same: We reject the Israeli occupation and we demand our legitimate right to self-determination. We do not in any way dispute the fact that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We call upon the Arab media to help consolidate this unity, not weaken it, especially in view of the fact that we are unarmed people facing the occupation authorities.

In reply to the second question, Ash-Shawwa said: We ask the Arab states to show more interest in the Arab cause. They can put pressure on Europe and the United States who can in turn bring pressure to bear on Israel with a view to promoting a solution.

Ilyas Frayj had this reply to the first question: The position is one and the same. It is rejection of the occupation and refusal to cooperate with the Israeli authorities.

Answering the second question, he said: With due respect to the Security Council, it has not done much as far as condemning Isarel is concerned and its resolutions, when passed, are never implemented. It is useless for the Arabs to beg for Security Council resolutions that would in practice change nothing, so long as the Arab world is divided.

'UZAK Interview

PM011513 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 27 Mar 82 pp 7

[Hisham Milhim interview with Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf by telephone from Washington -- date not specified]

[Excerpts] 'UKAZ Interviews Ash-Shak'ah

[Question] What sort of Israeli reactions do you expect, particularly following the general Palestinian popular uprising against the dismissal [of the mayors] decisions and other repressive measures?

[Answer] It appears that the Israeli occupation authorities are determined to continue with their measures. They are not content with the dismissal order but have also appointed military personnel to head the municipalities. Obviously, the Israelis have acted differently [in Nabulus] from the way they acted in disbanding the Al-Birah Municipal Council. They seem to hope that the Nabulus town council and the municipality's employee will cooperate with them on the grounds that the dismissal affects only me. I believe they are doing the same thing in Ramallah. Of course, this vicious course will fail to create a different reaction to the Israeli repressive measures or cause divisions between the municipalities.

Immediately after my dismissal a large number of troops and tanks entered Nabulus and encircled the municipality building. They arrested all members of my family, my brothers and sisters and their children and my relatives. They are all now in jail for no reason and without being charged. The recent Israeli measures, including the disbanding of the municipal council, the dismissal of mayors, the imposition of additional taxes, and the resort to threats and other similar means in dealing with the municipalities and the nationalist figures -- all these measures show they are determined to continue to pursue their policy of subjugating our people. In order to express our rejection of the military authority's decision, the municipal council members and myself tried to go to the municipal council building to discuss the situation and make official decisions. But, as you know, they stopped us from meeting there. However, we met in my house and adopted a resolution rejecting the Israeli dismissal decision both in form and in content. The municipal council declared its joint responsibility for all the administrative and political steps I took and I am taking, saying they represent a democratic expression of the municipal council's views and our people's aspirations.

The occupation authorities are now resorting to threats and intimidation. They are, for example, withdrawing identity cards from citizens and forcing them to form delegations to go and congratulate the new mayor (he said laughingly). Incidentally, his name is Major (Nir) and you know what the word "nir" [yoke] in Arabic means. So he is the "nir" of Nabulus. We absolutely reject such methods. The occupation authorities are threatening the municipal employees because they met this morning and declared their support for the municipal council; they take orders only from the council and they will not cooperate with the military rule and its representative in the municipality.

[Question] Do you expect the strike and popular demonstrations to continue indefinitely, particularly in view of the savage repression by the occupation authorities?

[Answer] I believe our people will reject these measures and will continue to express their rejection. But, as you know, the situation is not easy and the challenges are very difficult. The occupation authorities behave as if they have lost self-control and with utmost savagery and imbalance.

[Question] Do you expect the town councils of other cities to be dissolved?

[Answer] In fact they [the Israelis] realize that doing so would seriously escalate the situation. They want to implement their plans gradually and step by step. They have dissolved the town council of Al-Birah in its entirety but resorted to a different method in Nabulus and Ramallah. There are, of course, other steps being prepared. But they are now bringing pressure to bear on the people and the municipal council to accept the new situation as a matter of fact and to deal with it accordingly. They want to face the world with the new civil administration and its successes.

[Question] Do you believe these measures are a prelude to announcing the annexation of the West Bank officially after it had been annexed de facto?

[Answer] I have my own views on this matter. In fact we would be wrong to think there is a new annexation of occupied territories and that we should fear it. The reality is that the annexation that has happened and is still happening is an actual annexation and has been going on for some time. There are currently military rules designed to restrict the activities of municipalities and other Palestinian institutions and to control our daily life and direct it toward serving the occupation.

As is known, Israel has tightened its control on all the West Bank lands and its water and electricity resources. It is now exploiting these resources in order to increase and expand the Israeli settlements. Therefore, in practice, the annexation is tangible and clear. In the final analysis basic resistance lies in our standing fast, our existence and our putting down roots as a people in the Palestinian land. The civil administration is Israel's preferred method because the Israelis do not want the Arab inhabitants and the onerous presence of an Arab population. Their aim is to empty the occupied territories of the Palestinian people.

[Question] Sharon is continuing his political and propaganda campaign in order to put forward the leaders of the agent "village leagues" as a substitute for the Palestinian nationalist leaderships in the occupied territories. What is the position of these village leagues' leadership, especially following the outbreak of popular resistance last week?

[Answer] The occupation authorities' present mainstay is the village leagues which are the answer to their failure to contain or control the nationalist municipal councils. It is natural that Israel should try to create agent leagues or councils that will cooperate with the military authorities. The philosophy of the military occupation is to ignore the Palestinian popular uprising and the international protests against the military occupation's actions. The occupation will continue to seek to create substitutes for the nationalist leaderships. But there is no doubt the village leagues failed in the past and will fail in every place. Therefore, our people's resistance to the civil administration will not give them the freedom to look for or find persons who will accept a position like that accepted by Mustafa Dudin (a leading village league member collaborating with the occupation authorities). I believe that if Mustafa Dudin had begun his collaborative activity with the occupation in conditions of popular struggles similar to the present conditions he would have been defeated and removed from the beginning.

[Question] Do you expect the occupation authorities to expel the nationalist leaderships as they did in the case of Muhammad Milhim and Fahd al-Qawasimah?

[Answer] I have already said that everything is possible as far as the occupation authorities are concerned. In fact when they arrested me I considered all possibilities -- dismissal, prison and trial, as has happened with Wahid al-Hamadallah [not further identified] at the beginning. All these possibilities were likely before my arrest and after my release and dismissal. Even physical liquidation and physical harm are still likely. The occupation authority is acting unscrupulously.

[Question] Together with the municipal council you rejected the dismissal decision and said you would carry on your work regardless of Israeli action. How will you do this?

[Answer] A resolution has been adopted by the council, which will be published soon, rejecting cooperation with the occupation authority. Not only did we reject the dismissal but we also reject the civil administration.

[Question] Will you continue to call for keeping up and escalating the popular uprising?

[Answer] Despite the savagery of the Israeli iron fist I believe our people have no choice but to defend their rights and to continue the struggle for these rights.

'Ukaz Interviews Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf

'Ukaz has also contacted Ramallah Mayor Karim Khalaf to find out from him the truth about what is happening.

[Question] What do you expect at the present stage and what is the news regarding the popular uprising?

[Answer] The struggle is continuing. The masses are conscious and will not allow the autonomy plans to pass. There is no doubt about this. Our people's struggle is splendid and you should be proud of the masses of the occupied territories. This struggle will continue regardless of the cost.

[Question] Do you expect the municipal councils of other cities to be dissolved and do you consider the dismissal of mayors and the Israeli measures as a prelude to official annexation?

[Answer] Similar action against other municipal councils is quite likely. I believe that what is happening now is a prelude to official annexation. They want the land but not the people. Israel is acting unilaterally without regard to laws and the UN Charter; it is paying no heed to world opinion and international covenants. What happened in the Golan Heights is sufficient proof.

[Question] Do you expect the expulsion of nationalist leaders in the same way as Muhammad Milhim and Fahd al-Qawasimah were expelled?

[Answer] It cannot be guaranteed that Israel will not carry out an expulsion operation, particularly in view of the ugly charges they levelled against us -- such as incitement and belonging to this or that organization. Let them do whatever they please.

[Question] What is your opinion of the attitude of the Arab countries that are lacking unity and an effective stand and which are still resorting to the United Nations, which some Arab diplomats call the wailing wall, in order to denounce the Israeli aggression and vote on nonbinding resolutions?

[Answer] We have had enough of statements. We have had enough of speeches and declarations. The Arabs must unite to save us from the most savage occupation humanity has known. The Arabs have sufficient material, manpower and mental resources to do this but, unfortunately, so far we have not seen a serious move by the Arab world other than words and speeches. The material support we receive -- that is when we receive it -- is not enough on its own.

BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY CONCLUDES VISIT

Details of Meeting With Peres

TA011733 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1625 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 1 Apr -- Labor Party Chairman MK Shim'on Peres this morning met British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and explained to him that the two larger Israeli parties reject any negotiations with the PLO. He even noted that European attempts to make the PLO change its charter, tactics and path have failed.

After the meeting with Lord Carrington, Peres left for Bonn to participate in the emergency session of the Socialist International Presidium.

Speaking to the ITIM correspondent at Ben-Gurion Airport, Peres said that the meeting with Carrington was attended by MK's Hayim Bar-Lev and Simcha Dinitz. He noted that he and his colleagues explained to the guest the positions of the Labor Party toward regional problems and that the British foreign secretary showed great interest in their remarks.

"We explained to him that the support of the PLO and Jordan for the extremists among the Arabs in the territories will ultimately lead to tragedy for all. The Labor Party believes the effort to advance the autonomy talks should be accelerated," Peres noted. He told Lord Carrington that it is necessary to draw a distinction "between Jordan's words and its deeds -- even though its words actually indicate it is involved in the events in the territories. Jordan's deeds show it is meddling in the affairs of Judaea and Samaria and if it pursues this course history will judge King Husayn responsible for the attack on Israel that resulted in the loss of the West Bank in 1967 as well as for the refusal to conduct negotiations on a just solution of the conflict."

The Labor Party chairman said Lord Carrington wanted to know his opinion of Saudi Crown Prince Fahd's peace plan. Peres replied that Israel totally rejects any attempt to enforce a solution on one party instead of trying to present opening positions for the negotiations. In reply to the questions presented by the British foreign secretary, Peres said the situation in Judaea and Samaria will calm down. "The Arabs of the West Bank, too, understand that they will not be able to tolerate the price demanded by terrorism," Peres told the British foreign secretary, "which is why a political rather than military solution to the problem should be found." He emphasized that the Labor Party continues to support the policy of open bridges.

Later Peres summed up before the ITIM correspondent the Knesset's winter session, saying the Alignment had conducted the campaign as a fighting opposition. He strongly had rejected accusations by Prime Minister Menahem Begin and Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon, saying: "God only knows why Begin and Sharon believe that half the Knesset supports the PLO. Their statements only smack of the elections logic.

He promised that in the next Knesset session the Alignment will continue to fight faithfully, in accordance with the mandate it received from its voters, and rejected any attempt to drag the Labor Party into a national unity government.

The Middle East issue will be broached at the Socialist International Presidium talks in Bonn, Peres said. He serves as the deputy president of the international. He will proceed from there to Basel, Switzerland, for the convention of the World Zionist Labor Movement. Peres is scheduled to return to Israel on 4 April.

More on News Conference

TA011305 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington does not believe that Israel's security and the Palestinian self-determination are irreconcilable but says Israel cannot be expected to sit down with the PLO unless the PLO changes its charter and recognizes Israel. More from political affairs reporter Alan Ben-'Ami:

[Begin recording] Lord Carrington was speaking at a press conference summing up his day and a half of talks with Israeli leaders. Many of the questions put to him he evaded or dismissed. He said he had not agreed on all subjects but his visit had been an attempt to clear up any misunderstandings and present British views as they really are. In light of the EC's statement condemning Israeli actions in Judaea and Samaria, how has this visit here changed his opinion on what was going on there:

[Carrington] Well, I think that what the European Council said on Tuesday reflects the views of the European countries, of deep concern and worry about what's happening on the West Bank, and particularly the removal of mayors.

[Ben-'Ami] How does he view autonomy and its propsects?

[Carrington] None of us wish to prevent an agreement between Egypt and Israel on autonomy. I think that the doubt some of us have is whether or not, in face of the opposition to the autonomy proposals by all the neighbors other than Egypt -- all the other Arab neighbors other than Egypt -- it really is likely to prove a way to a lasting settlement. I think that's the doubt that we have.

[Ben-'Ami] What about the Venice delcaration?

[Carrington] What the Venice declaration contains is a number of principles, and as I said last night, I thought those principles were still valid.

[Ben-'Ami] Explaining Britain's positions toward the IRA and the PLO Lord Carrington said the IRA, a prescribed organization, was not acceptable to the people of northern or southern Ireland.

[Carrington] As for the PLO, I have made it clear on -- I think on almost every occasion that I ever talked about the subject -- that it does not seem to me reasonable or possible to ask the Israelis to sit down and talk about a negotiated settlement, about all the problems of Middle East with an organization, which, in its covenant is dedicated to the destruction of Israel. Until that is removed I do not see how you could expect to have negotiations. I have said that over and over again.

[Ben-'Ami] The British foreign secretary leaves Israel tonight, but his deptuty under-secretary, Sir John Leahy, may be staying on to meet Palestinian mayors. Sir John was to hold talks with Ilyas Frayj of Bethlehem, Rashad ash-Shawwa in Gaza, Bassam ash-Shak'ah of Nabulua and Karim Khalaf of Ramallah. The last two mayors were dismissed from office by the Isreali authorities who charged they are PLO agents inciting the local population. Although this point of view has been made very clear to Lord Carrington and his party, Israeli officials tell me there is no intention of preventing any meetings between the mayors and Sir John. [end recording]

Shamir Comments on Visit

TA011638 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 1 apr 82

[Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir interviewed 1 April by political correspondent Gad Becker on British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington's visit to Israel, place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] I would not say that any change has occured, or in general that in the course of 2 days a substantial change can occur in the position of countries regarding certain issues. It is unrealistic and impossible to expect a change in a 2-day visit. However, we tried -- as have the British -- to conduct those talks in such a spirit as to increase mutual understanding so that each party can better comprehend the position of his counterpart. Sometimes better understanding has an impact on the very position of a country in moderating it or perhaps in influencing certain aspects of it.

[Question] The British position on the Middle East was quite often described in the not too distant past by Israeli spokesmen as being one-sided. In view of these talks and as a result of a feeling that some improvement has occurred in the atmosphere, do you think there is a chance that what has been described as the one-sided approach might change somewhat?

[Answer] You said there was in improvement in the atmosphere. This can sometimes influence if not the substance of the position, then at least the degree of activity in the directions that are unacceptable to us. Thus, for example, we believe there will be a certain break in the European activity along the spirit of the Venice resolution that will definitely be to our advantage. I believe the talks with us will have a certain impact on this break.

[Question] You met Lord Carrington not long ago in New York during the UN General Assembly deliberations and that meeting was termed, in diplomatic lingo, as a difficult. Now there is talk that the conversations were conducted in a more relaxed and pleasant atmosphere. What do you think led to the change in atmosphere between the two meetings?

[Answer] We have pointed out more than once that recently there has been a marked trend in some European Community countries to improve relations with Israel, to try to better understand Israel's positions, to listen to its views. I regard this improvement, as reflected in this visit, as being part of that trend.

Shamir To Visit UK 'Soon'

TA011610 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1540 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has accepted the invitation extended by his British counterpart and will visit London soon. Lord Carrington will end his short visit to Israel in about an hour and he said he hoped past misunderstandings between the two countries will now be left behind. Our political correspondent Gad Becker sums up Carrington's talks in Jerusalem.

[Begin recording] [Becker] Foreing Minister Shamir will soon depart for an official visit to Britain -- a visit that he today calls important and interesting -- the first since the incumbent conservative government assumed power in London. The purpose will be to continue the dialogue about which Lord Carrington today said the following:

[Carrington -- in English] And I hope that the same is true in reverse and that it is clear to the Israelis -- as it is clear to me -- that if we have differences of opinion they are honorably and honestly held, not held with any view of making life more difficult or quarreling for the sake of quarreling.

[Becker translates the above into Hebrew and continues] In that sense, he added, the visit was most productive.

This morning Lord Carrington held another talk with Foreign Minister Shamir, particularly on the situation in Lebanon and once again on the autonomy issue. Minister Shamir expressed the view that the autonomy talks will be resumed after the completion of the Sinai withdrawal -- perhaps in Washington.

At a news conference, the British foreign secretary described his attitude toward the autonomy plan: We are not interested in preventing an agreement between Israel and Egypt on autonomy, but the doubts we harbor on this stem from the vast Arab opposition to this plan and from the question of whether this does not harm the chances of obtaining a viable agreement. This is what British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said at the close of his visit to Jerusalem. [end recording]

Carrington Departs

TA011848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington has left Israel after 2 days of meeting with Israeli leaders. He flew out this evening as Israel's Foreign Ministry spokesman told a senior British official with Lord Carrington that Israel would not allow him to meet the former mayors of Nabulus and Ramallah.

FUNDS TRANSFER VIA JORDAN BRIDGES RESTRICTED

TA021045 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 2 Apr 82

[Text] The civil administration has imposed further restrictions on the transfer of funds through the Jordan bridges. Our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, has learned that an actual ban was imposed this week on the transfer of sums over 1,000 Dinars and those people carrying larger sums are questioned about the source and purpose of the money. In the meantime, large sums of money have been confiscated until the investigation is over.

A few months ago Israel banned the transfer of funds from the Joint Jordanian-PLO Committee. However, it has emerged that they found a way to bypass the ban. If the transfer of funds through the Jordan bridges is reduced, Jordan's status would be adversely affected because it allocates large sums of money to civil servants and public institutions within the framework of the Joint Jordanian-PLO Committee and in other contexts.

DAVAR REPORTS SOVIET ARMS SHIPMENTS TO PLO

TA020913 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Apr 82 p 1

[TExt] In the last few weeks the terrorists have absorbed large quantities of arms and ammunition from the Soviet Union and several East European countries. Reliable Palestinian sources quoted in the Lebanese newspaper AL-MAJALIS have said that the arms were transferred to the terrorists through Syria after earlier being unloaded at the port of Latakia.

BLOCKADE OF DRUZE SETTLEMENTS HEIGHTENED

TA012034 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2005 GMT 1 Apr 82

[TExt] Golan Heights, 1 Apr -- The blockade on the Druze villages on the Golan Heights continued and was even heightened today despite the defense minister's promise that it would be lifted beginning 1 April. The ITIM correspondent in the upper Galilee reports that people who have thus far enjoyed the right to enter the region were forbidden to enter it, nor were the Druze allowed to leave the area.

It has been learned that in the course of the day Interior Ministry officials went from house to house in the Golan villages, collecting military government identification cards which expired at midnight last night. It was reported that the blockade on the Druze villages will continue until all the inhabitants receive Israeli [civil administration] identification cards.

CORRECTION TO ITEM ON 'RED LINES' DELIMITATION

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "Sharon Delineates Country's 'Red Lines'," published in the Israel section of the 1 April Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT:

Page I 5, sixth paragraph, line one make read: "...the total demilitarization [as published] of Zone B ..."

Same paragraph from line four make read: "...such flights include takeoffs from Bi'r Jifjafah and Refidim."

ALGERIA

TUNISIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES AFTER TALKS

LD012046 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi left Algeria at noon today following a 24-hour visit during which he handed the president a message from Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba.

In a predeparture statement, Es-Sebsi said he and the president discussed the international situation and bilateral relations.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI MEETS WITH STUDENTS 1 APR

LD012212 Tripoli JANA in English 1750 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Tripoli, 1 Apr (JANA) -- The revolution's leader today met with student masses of Bayan al-Awal Institutes for Girls, Al-Alwiya Al-Khadra's Secondary School for Girls, the Electricity Institute, 1st September School and Economic Science Institute in Benghazi as part of the leader's meetings to urge the masses to escalate revolutionary work and wage battles against their enemies.

The leader reaffirmed: "The students are the strategic reserve for revolutionary action... we are in state of continuous strategic confrontation on all levels." He stressed the necessity of strengthening the revolutionary force and expanding its scope of action. He said: "Through these meetings, action must be mounted from the revolutionary platforms and revolutionary work must be escalated so as to build the force which activates the masses in accordance with their historical choice, for everything is for the masses and through them. Therefore, since the masses would be waging the battles, the dynamic force, which is the revolutionary force, should work for inciting the masses and backing their struggle in confronting their enemies."

He stressed: "American imperialism's interests are opposed to our nationalism; thus it views the Arab nation's interests as an obstacle to its own interests. This is the imperialist countries' logic." He pointed out: "The imperialist acts of aggression, such as those by America, arise because of the absence of an Arab strategic force. Therefore, a nationalist force in the Arab homeland must be created to deter these acts of aggression."

He affirmed: "Libya is the dynamic force's revolutionary launch-pad. Libyan land is ablaze, burning all the reactionary dicta and culture of the old society."

CHAD'S KAMOUGUE CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT CHANGE

LD011654 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Ndjamena, 1 Apr (JANA) -- According to reports in Ndjamena, the defense minister [as heard] in the transitional Government of Chad, Abdel Kader Kamougue, has withdrawn his forces from the battle with Northern Forces led by Hissein Habre.

The reports confirm that Kamougue went to the south where he declared that a meeting with Hissein Habre is necessary following the loss of control of the situation by the Ndjamena government. Kamougue also called for changing the present government under Goukouni Oueddei.

MOROCCO

BOUABID CALLS FOR CONSULTATIONS ON ARAB STRATEGY

LD011134 Rabat MAP in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Rabat, 1 Apr (MAP) -- Prime Minister Maati Bouabid has called for consultations on an Arab strategy for current affairs in the region and also for the heroic popular uprising of the Palestinian people.

In a statement to the BBC's Arabic section, in the program entitled "The World at Noon," the prime minister said what had happened in the Arab arena bears witness to the fact that the proposal by His Majesty King Hassan II to postpone the Fes summit was correct because this gave a chance for every Arab country to evaluate the situation in a manner that reveals the grave dimensions of what is taking place in the occupied Arab territories -- a matter which requires one to shoulder one's responsibility and to understand it.

He stressed that the Saudi peace plan contained all the points agreed by the Arabs at various summit conferences. He added that this plan is considered to be a working document which can be discussed and agreed upon.

With regard to Moroccan-American relations, the prime minister said these relations, which are among the oldest in international relations, derive their bases from the principles of the Nonaligned Movement, one of whose founders is Morocco. It is not concerned with favoring one side or the other in international relations. Regarding the question of whether consolidation of Moroccan-American relations means weakening Morocco's relations with the Socialist Government of France or lessening the importance of these relations, the prime minister said Morocco's relations with France were originally relations between the colonizer and the colonized. Now these relations are based on common interests in all economic and cultural fields.

In conclusion, the prime minister hoped France would clarify its policy toward the Middle East and the Palestinian issues. So far this has not been made clear by the French foreign minister or by the French president who recently visited Israel.

BOUCETTA DISCUSSES OAU-SAHARA ISSUE, LIBYA

GF301744 Jidda AL-MADINAH in Arabic 27 Mar 82 p 20

[Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Affairs M'hamed Boucetta's statement to AL-MADINAH correspondent Ahmad Basirdah in Saudi Arabia -- no date given]

[Excerpts] The Moroccan foreign minister said his visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia was within the framework of continuous consultation regarding many issues of mutual interest. He said: "We held contacts with the Saudi officials and with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. These contacts were part of Morocco's efforts to hold a summit and concerned matters requiring consultation to establish unified stands.

Regarding his current tour of the African Continent, he said: "Important matters have made it necessary for Morocco to set off on this tour of the African Continent, namely, the restitution of the OAU's Constitution especially after the recent behavior of the OAU secretary general, considered contrary to the OAU Constitution, and the decisions and recommendation made on the summit level. Therefore, we saw that one way to ensure that the OAU return to its bill is to hold a summit conference." Boucetta added: "We were not the only ones involved in this. Several leaders saw that this was the best way. However, we still do not know if the chairman will do this job in the next few weeks.

Anyhow, he has promised to take measures soon." Moreover, he said, "the rift that took place within the OAU following the Addis Ababa conference was due to the behavior of the OAU secretary general, which was indeed a deliberate act because there is a group that wants to control the OAU and wants to impose its opinion on the OAU. In fact, the Sahara issue was entirely fabricated by Algeria and Libya with the aim of controlling this region. However, in Morocco, we did not and will not accept that. Yes, we accepted that the inhabitants [of the Sahara] express their will once again through a referendum, but we did not accept some actions that violate the law."

Regarding the Nairobi conference resolutions, particularly after the recent OAU conference, the Moroccan minister said: "We have asked the OAU chairman to speed up the activation of the special committee formed for that purpose because we want the committee to perform the role which was assigned to it so that the world once again will see clearly that the Sahara inhabitants adhere to and are proud of their Moroccan nationality and that Morocco's opponents of the so-called Polisario, Algeria and Libya, are the ones striving to keep the committee in abeyance. Despite the rift within the OAU, we are striving to make this committee perform its role shortly. The chairman promised to activate this committee next week."

Boucetta commented on the behavior and actions of Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in and outside Africa. He said: "Our stand on that man is quite clear. In short, his actions have no effect and his statements are utterly rejected. Therefore, the stand we have adopted on Al-Qadhdhafi's statements on Saudi Arabia and other countries is that these statements are improper, invalid and untrue. Despite our efforts to forget the past and to restore Arab unity, we see that these actions aggravate the weakness of the Arab fold and that the action Al-Qadhdhafi is taking in the Moroccan desert, that is, sending money and arms to the Polisario, is destructive, and we have incontrovertible evidence of that."

Boucetta added: "We will defend ourselves at any cost," and "to stop Al-Qadhdhafi requires the will and effort of all assailed countries."

UNION LEADERS GUILTY OF DISTURBING PUBLIC ORDER

NC012126 Paris AFP in English 2058 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Casablanca, 1 Apr (AFP) -- Six top Moroccan trade union leaders and officials of the banned Socialist Union People's Forces have been found guilty of charges stemming from bloody riots here on May 17, well-informed sources said today.

The court also ruled that the six, who face stiff sentences, should not be freed, sources said.

The six include Noubir Amaoui, general secretary of the Democratic Federation of Labour, Mohamed Karam, member of the union's Central Committee, and Mustapha Karchaoui, editor-in-chief on the NAL MOHARIR newspaper that is the union's mouthpiece.

The accused were first tried in July on charges of disturbing the public order, demonstrating without prior authorization, distributing tracts disrupting the public order and preventing officials from exercising [word indistinct]. That court declared itself incompetent in August following a complementary investigation that had recommended that heavier charges be laid. At the request of the defence, the affair then went before the Casablanca court of appeal, which upheld the decision that the first court was incompetent.

Sources close to the Socialist Union said the case was then sent to a third court, which rejected requests that the six be freed.

SUDAN

FOREIGN MINISTER ON INTERNAL SITUATION, LIBYA

PM011201 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 29 Mar 82 p 6

['Adil Rida interview with Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani in Cairo -- date not given]

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with AL-AKHBAR, Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani said the message he delivered to President Husni Mubarak yesterday was within the framework of the continuous consultation and cooordination between Sudan and Egypt. The messages deals with issues of common interest for Egypt and Sudan and with certain issues of integration between the two countries. He said President Mubarak gave him a message similar to President Numayri's.

Replying to a question, the Sudanese minister said that his country has asked for an extraordinary Organization of African Unity meeting to discuss developments in the organization's present crisis and to preserve its unity.

Replying to another question, Sudanese Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani reasserted Libya's responsibility for creating the atmosphere that has led to the present deterioration in Arab relations. He also said that by supporting Iran, Libya is blatantly violating the Arab League charter and the joint Arab defense pact. He said Libya's arming of Iran confirms Sudan's belief that Libya stands in the ranks hostile to the Arab nation's aspirations. The minister said the Sudanese Foreign Ministry is now preparing a comprehensive memorandum regarding Libya's sabotage attempts against the Arab nation in general and Sudan in particular, to be submitted to the Arab League for the adoption of a unified Arab stand against Libya's subversive attempts.

Asked about the present situation in Sudan and the truth behind hostile propaganda allegations aimed at distorting the truth about the situation, Muhammad Mirghani said: Certainly, there are financial difficulties which have caused some shortages in supplies. The reason for this difficulty is that Sudan is surrounded by many countries, with which it has extensive borders; this makes the control of borders to prevent food smuggling extremely difficult and very expensive. These supplies are subsidized by the state and cost millions of pounds annually. He said this situation was one of the major factors that led the Sudanese Government to stop subsidies on certain commodities. Subsidies have been withdrawn only for certain commodities and not all basic commodities, he added.

Foreign Minister Muhammad Mirghani said certain foreign circles, including Libya, have been sending their agents to stir up trouble, thinking that such troubles will affect or shake the government's position. For this reason, allegations are being made in biased newspapers about instability in Sudan. He said: Those engaged in such biased propaganda must realize that the situation in Sudan is different from the situation in their countries, especially Libya. Although we are not happy when strikes and demonstrations take place, we in Sudan are proud that such a thing can happen in our country because Sudan ensures every person's right to express himself. We could have opened fire on the demonstrators or crushed them with tanks as they recently did in their countries, but there is democracy in Sudan and they are not aware of this fact. Democracy is basic and instinctive in all Sudanese.

Replying to another question, the Sudanese minister said his country welcomes all aid given it. It, indeed, welcomes U.S. military as well as economic aid because such aid is vital to Sudan in view of the events taking place around us. These call for military capability and a strong home front to face the dangers surrounding Sudan.

Replying to a question regarding current events in the West Bank, the Sudanese foreign minister denounced Israel's repressive measures against the West Bank mayors and the use of troops to suppress the inhabitants of the occupied Arab territories.

SSU PREPARATORY CENTRAL COMMITTEE FORMED

JN011857 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Apr (SUNA) -- President Numayri issued today a decree on the formation of the preparatory Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) under his chairmanship. He called on the 50 members of the committee, including himself, to meet in April.

President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued an order specifying the authorities and missions of the preparatory Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU).

As defined by President Numayri's order, the committee is to exercise all the authorities and powers specified by the basic system and entrusted to the organs executing the decisions of the national conference. The Central Committee will have all the powers and authorities which had been exercised by the Central Committee, the General Secretariat and the Politbureau before their dissolution. The committee also has the authorities to plan, execute and follow up its decisions regarding that it is the political power executing the decision of the national conference.

The Central Committee's mission as specified by President Numayri's order is to be committed to the principles and goals of May revolution, to invest the potentialities of the political organization in executing the revolution's goals and protecting the internal front from sabotage attempts, to practice the duties defined by the basic system, and to be committed to the Constitution on what relates to the legality of political work in the frame of the one organization, the SSU. According to President Numayri's order, the preparatory Central Committee has to practice its authorities in a democratic atmosphere that does not reject differences. In the context of the fixed principles, it has to be in a permanent convening till the convention of the fourth SSU national conference supreme political power in the absence of the national conference, in the frame of coordination and integration with executive institutions. [as received]

According to the decree, the preparatory Central Committee of the Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU) will lead the political action at the national level in the context of the SSU. The preparatory Central Committee should also push forward the movement of the political organization and enrich it by the direct contact with the people. The preparatory Central Committee should also work towards pushing the SSU to practise its natural role in all initiatives, specialy at the level of drafting the social and economic political reality. The committee must always be in the position of attack and early deterrence to any hostility against the revolution whether inside or outside the country.

In his decree President Numayri affirmed that recent consecutive political changes in the scene was due to social and economic changes due to the social development besides the international economic crisis. President Numayri elaborated that the preparatory Central Committee was asked to be aware of positive and negative sides of the social change and the effect of international inflation. President Numayri drew attention that political action in this phase requires to be a push for more development and correction to defects in production position. [as received] President Numayri said that the committee would be responsible for preparing the fourth national conference which will choose the SSU chairman.

ETHIOPIA

OFFICIAL BRIEFS PRESS ON REFUGEES, ' RED STAR'

EA011926 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Comrade Shimelis Adugna, commissioner of the relief and rehabilitation commission and COPWE [Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia] Central Committee member, briefed representatives of various Western media on the damage caused to Ethiopia by the reactionary Somali ruling class through the war waged against Ethiopia and on the multipurpose red star revolutionary campaign being conducted to solve the Eritrean problem. The journalists were briefed yesterday when they made a stopover in Addis Ababa en route to Mogadishu from Khartoum.

In his briefing, Comrade Commissioner Shimelis explained the efforts being made to rehabilitate those displaced as a result of the enormous destruction caused to Ethiopia by the war the expansionist Somali ruling class waged against Ethiopia, and to eliminate, through the multipurpose red star revolutionary campaign, the acute problems and sufferings which the Eritrean secessionist bandits have inflicted on the people of the Eritrean administrative region.

Comrade Commissioner Shimelis said the news about 2 million Ethiopians in Somalia, put out by the reactionary Somali Government, is an unfounded lie. The truth, he added, is that about 2.5 million Ethiopians have been displaced as a result of the war the reactionary Somali ruling class waged against Ethiopia.

Commissioner Shimelis said some of the people of Ogaden have crossed the border and gone to Somalia. He said some of them were lured and some forced to go, while the others went as they had done traditionally in the past. He said of these Ethiopians about 129,000 have returned to their country. He added that during the past 5 months about 5,000 Somali nationals have fled Siad Barre's rule and taken refuge in Ethiopia.

ERITREAN FRONT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON CLASHES

GF010649 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0545 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Kuwait, 31 Mar (WAKH) -- The Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea [PFLE] issued a military communique here today. It states that its combatants succeeded in repulsing ferocious attacks launched by Ethiopian forces against PFLE positions during the past 2 days. The fighting led to the deaths of 230, the wounding of 380 and the capturing of 5 Ethiopian troops in addition to confiscation of 102 weapons and a radio.

The communique adds that Ethiopian military forces used chemical weapons for the third time since 15 February. Aircraft and heavy artillery dropped poisonous gases on PFLE positions. The military communique notes that the Ethiopians yesterday launched air raids against PFLE positions. The popular army's antiaircraft guns succeeded in hitting a MiG-21 in the left wing; the aircraft fell in the nearby (Naro) Valley.

The guns of the popular army also hit an Ethiopian MiG-23 on 29 March. The aircraft was seen falling in flames in the ('Adi Ras) area in the southwestern part of the capital, Asmara. On the northwestern coastal front, combatants of the popular army on 29 March foiled attacks by Ethiopian forces on their positions on the left side of the front, killing 200 Ethiopians and capturing 78 small arms and medium weapons.

TANZANIA

NYERERE, ANC'S TAMBO HOLD 1-HOUR MEETING 30 MAR

EA011518 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 31 Mar 82

[ANC program]

[Text] The president of the ANC, Comrade Oliver Reginald Tambo, had an hour-long meeting with President Julius Nyerere in Dar es Salaam yesterday.

During their talks, the ANC president is understood to have briefed the Tanzanian president, who is chairman of the African frontline states, on developments in southern Africa.

Details of the discussions were not disclosed, but officials quoted President Tambo as assuring President Nyerere that the liberation struggle will be further intensified inside South Africa to topple the apartheid racist regime.

UGANDA

KAMPALA REPORTS TALKS WITH SUDAN, ZAIRE

EA302104 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Administrative, military and (?civil) officials from Arua and Yei districts have held talks at Kaia in southern Sudan. The talks aimed at improving relations and exploring various fields of bilateral cooperation. The delegations described their talks as cordial and friendly. They reviewed security around the common border and resolved that they should meet regularly in a tripartite gathering, including Zaire, to deal with matters of common concern.

The Sudanese side said that their government will ensure that genuine Ugandan refugees return home or are restricted to the UN camp. It said the Sudan will not permit a situation where, as in the past, bandits stray off to destabilize Uganda.

The Uganda side said the arrival of Ugandan troops at the Sudan border was not intended to provoke the Sudanese Government but to safeguard Uganda's territorial integrity. They saluted and congratulated the troops at Koboko on return.

The Uganda delegation included the deputy minister of industry and member of Parliament for the Southeset constituency, Mr (Ronald Bandanaya); the deputy district commissioner of Arua, Mr (Hilbert Olite Otei); the commanding officer of the 11th Battalion, Bondo, Maj (John Ogole); the assistant district commissioner for Koboko sub district, Mr (Naftali Tolea); and the county chief of Koboko, Mr (Donato Alire).

The Sudanese side included the district commissioner of Yei and military police and customs officers in that district.

The date for the tripartite meeting is yet to be fixed.

In a related diplomatic move a week earlier, the Arua district commissioner and commanding officer of the 11th Battalion, Bondo, held another wide-ranging discussion with authorities in Zaire led by the district commissioner of Aru, Mr (Orum Oloembe) in his district town of Aru. The discussions centered on the need for concerted and coordinated efforts to stop regrouping of the (?dissident) and disintegrated Ugandan bandit gangs. Zairean authorities agreed to crack down on the bandits and to ensure that the last kicks of the dying horse do not strain good relations.

The Ugandan defense forces have moved all bandits from Arua district; have captured large quantities of arms, ammunition, vehicles and vital documents; and have rescued thousands of (?civilian) properties in a 3-month long military campaign which started last Christmas. Its success depended on the commendable military and administrative policies of the new commanding officer of the 11th Battalion, Bondo, Maj (John Ogole) and the cooperation of (?local citizens).

GAMBIA

PPP CONGRESS REELECTS JAWARA SECRETARY GENERAL

AB011620 Dakar Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Sir Dawda Jawara has been unanimously elected secretary general of the People's Progressive Party [PPP], whose third congress has just ended in Gambia. In one of the 26 resolutions adopted, the congress recommended to the government the introduction of military service in Gambia as well as the setting up of a national security force covering the entire country.

The congress also expressed happiness about the creation of Senegambia and asked the government to make every effort to ensure the extradition from Guinea-Bissau of Kukli Samba Sanyang and his companions who were responsible for the abortive coup d'etat of 30 July.

GUINEA

DIOUF SPEECH ON MULTILATERAL TALKS IN CONAKRY

AB012158 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Senegalese President Abdou Diouf speech in Conakry on 1 April -- recorded]

[Text] People of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, people of Conakry, comrade militants of the Guinean Democratic Party: I have brought you the brotherly, warm, friendly and affectionate greetings from the peoples of the Republics of Guinea-Bissau, Gambia and Senegal. [applause]

On behalf of Presidents Joao Bernardo Vieira of Guinea-Bissau, Sir Dawda Jawara of Gambia and on my own behalf, I want to express our happiness, delight and appreciation for the extraordinary reception accorded us since our arrival this morning and during our ride (?to) your magnificent stadium here, where we really feel at home. [applause]

We have come at the invitation of our beloved, respected and admired elder brother, President Ahmed Sekou Toure. [applause] We have come to greet him and to congratulate him on the splendid work he has achieved as head of the sister Republic of Guinea. [applause] We have come to greet and express our gratitude and African patriotism to the eminent people of the People's revolutionary Republic of Guinea. [applause] In doing so, we are sure to be faithful to the virtues of honor and dignity of eternal Africa. [applause]

It is for the sake of these virtues that we are solemnly committing ourselves before you (?today) to leave no stone unturned to strengthen African unity in the economic, cultural, technical and political spheres. [applause] President Ahmed Sekou Toure has given us great lessons of wisdom, patriotism and his political clairvoyance which you know well. [applause] My colleagues and I have come here to demonstrate to him our great admiration and respect and to pledge our commitment to continue the struggle so that our eternal mother, Africa, will ever live long and continue to develop in freedom, justice, dignity and truth. [applause]

President Sekou Toure has invited us to a meeting. It is an historic meeting and we will not fail to attend this historic meeting (?in the interest) of African people. [applause] I can now tell you that the talks we have had since this morning have been held in an extraordinarily sound and cordial atmosphere. They will contribute to achieving results that will yield honor to Africa and achieve progress for our subregion. [applause]

Once again, on behalf of my brothers, Presidents Joao Bernardo Vieira and Dawda Jawara, I would like to express our gratitude and faithfulness to you. We will all together join efforts to make it possible for African ideals to triumph forever -- peace, freedom, justice, honor and dignity. I thank you and I greet you reverently. [applause]

Sekou Toure Speech

AB012132 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Speech by Guinea President Ahmed Sekou Toure on the occasion of the visit of the Senegalese, Gambian and Guinea-Bissau heads of state to Conakry on 1 April -- recorded]

[Text] All for Africa! All for social and democratic progress! All for the popular revolution! Down with imperialism! Down with colonialism! Down with neocolonialism! Honor to the people! Power to the people! Glory to the people! Faithfulness to the people! Long live the Republic of Senegal! Long live the Republic of Gambia! Long live the republic of Guinea-Bissau! Long live African unity! Ready for the revolution!

Your Excellencies, honorable members of the diplomatic and consular corps, comrade cadres and militants of the popular revolution: We have met in the name of Africa. As we were preoccupied by important problems, there was a need for the heads of state of our subregion to examine together these problems with the view to harmonizing our activities, thus increasing the efficiency of our respective governments. We discussed the subregion, esecially our common economic potential which must be exploited through the unity of action of our people and the activities of all the social sectors of each of our countries. We are looking to the future with optimism because our faith is whole and our political willingness has been strengthened and, above all, our devotion to our people is our guide in the search for the quickest path to meeting the legitimate aspirations of our peace-loving and justice-loving peoples.

We sincerely thank our brothers from Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau for the incalculable honor they have shown the people and Government of Guinea by coming without protocol to hold talks with us on our common problems. We are certain that, hand in hand, as our Brother President Abdou Diouf said earlier, the future will belong to our people and our people will make a contribution of quality to the building of an Africa free from all obstacles, and solidly established in its personality, in its identity and cooperating with the other continents on the basis of strict equality and dignity. That is why with faith in the OAU, faith in the Gambia River Development Organization [OMVG], faith in Senegal, Gambia and Guinea-Bissau, Guinea is ready to make its selfless contribution.

Comrades, down with imperialism! Down with colonialism! Down with neocolonialism! Long live the Republic of Senegal! Lone live the Republic of Gambia! Long live Senegambia! Long live the Republic of Guinea-Bissau! Long live the Republic of Guinea! Long live inter-African cooperation and solidarity! Long live the OMVG! Ready for the revolution!

GUINEA-BISSAU

VIEIRA DENIES COUP ATTEMPT MADE DURING ABSENCE

AB011456 Paris AFP in French 1109 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Bissau, 1 Apr (AFP) -- It was learned in Bissau on Thursday that during a political meeting last Sunday Guinea-Bissau President Joao Vieira categorically denied the existence of an attempted coup d'etat against him while he was on an official visit to Cuba (from 11 to 16 March).

Rumors of a coup d'etat spread through Bissau following the death of a captain in the armored division in a military camp on 13 March. There were also rumors that Paulo Correia, minister of the armed forces, had been arrested as well as other soldiers following this attempt.

President Vieira categorically denied the arrest of Correia and said the death of the captain was due to an "accident," without stating the circumstances. Finally, he stated that the campaign of "baseless rumors" was aimed at destroying the unity and cohesion of the new leadership of Guinea-Bissau's only party and called for true national union.

MALI

SFRY'S KRAIGHER ARRIVES 30 MAR, MAKES STATEMENT

AB301704 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Bamako this morning welcomed the president of the Presidency of the SFRY, His Excellency Sergej Kraigher. A few minutes before 1000, the plane carrying the Yugoslav head of state landed on the central runway of the Bamako-Senou International Airport which had been decorated with Yugoslav and Malian flags. President Gen Moussa Traore, accompanied by members of the constituted and consular bodies, received his counterpart with the honorary 21-gun salute. The two heads of state inspected a detachment of paratroopers and listened to their respective national anthems before heading for the VIP lounge. Precisely in this VIP lounge, President Kraigher spoke to our correspondent, Baba Daga.

[Begin Kraigher recording in Serbo-Croatian fading into French translation] I would like to say first of all that I am very happy to visit Mali which is a friend of Yugoslavia and with whom we have been developing cooperation (?for several years now) in the international sphere particularly within the Nonaligned Movement and in the development of our bilateral economic cooperation. I am also very happy to convey the best wishes of the Yugoslav people to the Malian people. Your country is really the fourth I am visiting and I think the talks that we have had and which we will be having with you will be useful first for the preparation of the seventh heads of state summit and secondly for the measures and steps we are going to take to develop economic relations between our two countries.

I am very happy and it is a great pleasure for me to meet His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore and to exchange views with him on all current issues, as well as all the issues likely to interest our countries and peoples, that is, economic and political relations between our countries.

I am convinced that his meeting will only contribute to better understanding between our countries and better cooperation. [end recording]

Visits Museum; Officials Talk

AB302107 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Excerpt] SFRY President Sergej Kraigher continues his official visit to Mali. This afternoon, he was accompanied by President Moussa Traore on a visit to the national museum.

Within the framework of His Excellency Kraigher's visit to Mali, Malian and Yugoslav officials held talks today in Bamako. On the one hand, Vuko Dragasevic, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council, and Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani, Malian planning minister, discussed bilateral cooperation and international issues. On the other hand, Josip Vrhovec, SFRY secretary for foreign affairs [as heard], and Aliqune Blondin Beye, Malian minister of foreign affairs, held similar talks.

Cooperation Agreement Signed

AB311805 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] This morning at 0900 at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, the agreement on the creation of the Mali-Yugoslavia joint cooperation commission was signed. It will be recalled that during the official visit of President Moussa Traore to Yugoslavia in September 1979, the heads of state of both countries decided to create this instrument which was signed for the first time in July 1981 in Bamako.

The document was signed for the Government of the Republic of Mali by His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, and for the Federal Executive Council of the Assembly of the SFRY by Comrade Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY.

During the talks between Comrade [name indistinct] and Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the Central Executive Bureau and minister of transport and public works, Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hamani, minister of planning, and Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, important decisions were reached on the [word indistinct] of the National Assembly and the strengthening of cooperation between Air Mali and the Yugoslav airlines.

Traore Speech 31 Mar

AB311938 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] President Moussa Traore and Sergej Kraigher this morning held private talks at 0900. A working session was held afterward between the Yugoslav and Malian delegations and President Moussa Traore took the opportunity to recall the excellent relations between our two countries.

[Begin Traore recording] Mr President, honorable members of the Yugoslav delegation, ladies and gentlemen: Once more the Malian people and their party, the Democratic Union of Malian People, their government and leaders, express all the joy they feel for the visit you are making to our country. This visit is proof of the excellent relations between the SFRY and the Republic of Mali. The relations established between our two countries soon after Mali acceded to international sovereignty has not ceased since then to be strengthened and developed in the superior interest of our two peoples. It is appropriate to recall the memorial visit made to the Republic of Mali by the late Marshal Josip Broz Tito, one of the founding fathers of the Nonaligned Movement. Our people have a living memory of that event.

Mr President, it is the appropriate moment to thank the Government and the people of the SFRY for the continuous and appreciable aid they have been giving toward the development of Mali. This visit can only provide us with the opportunity to exchange views on problems of common interest such as bilateral cooperation and the burning world issues. The economic cooperation between our two countries began with the cooperation and technical assistance agreement of 7 March and the draft agreement of 12 October 1961 with a loan of $6 million which was used in the implementation of projects such as the Malian Groundnut Company, the first industrial unit installed in our country; the slaughter houses of Segou and Gao; the [word indistinct] and other commerical projects. It is appropriate to add to this list of achievements [words indistinct] such as the finishing touches on the National Assembly building, rural electrification and the sinking of boreholes [words indistinct], training in health and hotel management. This exemplary cooperation is the expression of our common desire to strive together for the progress and the well-being of our people.

Mr President, your visit to Mali is taking place at a time when the world and Africa, particularly, are facing difficulties. We are happy to note our similarity of the views on African and world problems. One of the constant factors in our external policy is the defense of African unity, the respect of the independence and the sovereignty of all states, the guarantee and the preservation of their territorial integrity. The total liberation of Africa is naturally the essential preoccupation of the Republic of Mali because we are convinced that our independence is inseparable from that of the people of southern Africa oppressed by the odious system of apartheid.

Mr President, the permanent search for peace and the maintenance of a relaxed atmosphere constitute the cornerstone of our diplomatic action. We are firmly convinced that the Nonaligned Movement is the ideal framework for the preservation of the independence and the sovereignty of Third World countries and the installation of a new world political and economic order. Therefore, the SFRY and the Republic of Mali, both founding members of the Nonaligned Movement, must continue to make every effort to preserve their independence and peace. The careful respect of these principles should guide us in the search for just solutions to all problems facing our movement. In spite of the present difficulties, our movement is an active force, indispensable for the strengthening of stability and the preservation of peace in the world. We assure you of the total readiness of our country to strengthen the diversification of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mali.

Mr President, I would like to wish full success to our deliberations. Thus, we will be ensured of having reached an important stage in the strengthening of the mutual understanding, the friendship and the solidarity between our two countries and of more dynamic cooperation which would take into account the aspirations of our people. Thank you. [end recording]

Kraigher Reply

AB312144 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[SFRY President Sergej Kraigher's reply to speech by Malian President Moussa Traore at working session between Yugoslav and Malian delegations in Bamako on 31 March -- recorded in Serbo-Croatian fading into French translation]

[Text] Mr President, honorable members of the Malian delegation: I am very grateful for your invitation to the Presidency of the SFRY to send a delegation to your country. Mr President, I would like to sincerely thank you, your associates and the friendly people of Mali for this warm hospitality and this pleasant attention you have been showing us since our arrival in your beautiful country 24 hours ago. It is with very particular joy that I convey to you in the name of the Presidency of the SFRY, in the name of the Yugoslav people and in the name of all the workers of Yugoslavia, the cordial wishes of the Yugoslav people and leaders and express our wish for full success in your tasks and the happiness of your people.

Mr President, in your very brief speech you referred to the basis of our cooperation which began before the first nonaligned conference in Belgrade with the visit of the late President Tito to the Republic of Mali. Since that time, we have made every effort to make this cooperation more fruitful especially in the economic sphere in the interest of the development of your country and also in the interest of Yugoslavia. Your invitation, Mr President, came at the right moment. It has enabled us to examine all various issues and to assess the results achieved in our cooperation and what we can do in the future. I think, in fact, that we can do more. In this regard, I think our associates, who followed our instructions, really understood the problem and they have worked successfully.

Mr President, in your speech you also detailed the problems of our time. I cannot but confirm your approach and your appreciation of the situation. In fact, in our analysis of the general international situation, we tried to see and examine each problem in a consistent manner. This is because of our common determination to try to understand the problems in their international (?context).

We tried to examine all the problems whose solution is extremely important and especially the problems concerning the nonaligned countries. It was with pleasure that I and the members of my delegation heard you say, Mr President, that there is a similarity of views on the diverse issues we examined. Of course, we devoted most of our time to the examination of the preparations for the seventh summit of the Nonaligned movement and, in this context, to the war between Iran and Iraq; that is, we examined the prospects of ending that war or eventually of achieving a cease-fire during the conference so that the conference may be held in the presence of all leaders of the Nonaligned Movement. And this appears particularly logical since Mali is an African country playing an important role in the search for solutions to African problems and problems within the OAU, especially since you are one of the founders of the OAU.

Mr President, I must say that our stance in derived from the belief that peace is indivisible. This is why we are seeking all means to achieve detente, to fight against the arms race designed by the superpowers to influence the nonaligned countries in the world and Africa in particular. We have tried to see what the role of each home is and how each home can reflect on such a situation. [as heard]

We made it a very important point to hear your views on the search for solutions, especially since we accord most particular importance to the role of Africa and the OAU for its capacity for action in the Nonaligned Movement and the implementation of the nonaligned policy so that we can reorient the (?relations) between the superpowers and the blocs and redirect them toward peace and greater security. As a result, we agree, Mr President, that it would be very difficult to expect the nonaligned countries and all the OAU countries to approach this problem and to seek a solution without being confronted with the problems now creating strain in international relations and also without taking into account the heritage of colonialism and neocolonialism and the influence of these powers trying to extend and increase their force to change the power ratio in their favor.

In addition, Mr President, we tried to see the prospects for the solution of the problems which arose during the sixth summit and what we could do before the seventh summit. I think we agreed on the desire and the readiness of our peoples to solve some of these problems, to eliminate them if possible or to eliminate some of them to reduce the number of problems on the agenda of the seventh summit. We also agreed on the need not to increase the number of issues pending before the seventh summit.

This all points to our 20-year-long faith in nonalignment as the surest means to check all unfavorable trends in international relations and to ensure the maintenance of peace and to make it possible for each country to enjoy security on the basis of equality between nations.

I think our meeting has significantly contributed to the cooperation we will be maintaining and developing before and during the seventh summit and later on during the implementation of the summit decisions.

Mr President, I would once again like to ask you to be our spokesman before your people and to convey our sincere gratitude to them on behalf of my government, my people and on my own behalf. I wish you complete success in your efforts to achieve the prosperity and development of your country. I also wish you great successes in your action on the international front, within the Nonaligned Movement and within the OAU. Your objectives reflect the very interests of all member countries and this is another unifying factor for our two countries.

In conclusion, Mr President, I would once again like to reiterate our invitation to you and your wife to visit our country as soon as possible if you can afford time to do so.

Communique Issued

AB311953 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Final communique issued at the end of SFRY President Sergej Kraigher's official visit to Bamako on 31 March -- read by Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye]

[Text] The president of the SFRY Presidency, Sergej Kraigher, paid an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Mali from 30 to 31 March 1982 at the invitation of His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the Malian People's Democratic Union [UDPM] and president of the Republic of Mali. The SFRY and Malian presidents exchanged views on bilateral cooperation, the international situation and particularly the activities of the nonaligned countries. Those who took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side were: Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs [as heard]; Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council; Aleksander Psoncak, SFRY ambassador to Mali; (Dragoslav Divich), director of the Foreign Policy Department at the SFRY Presidency and (Nitche Redvich), adviser to the federal secretary for foreign affairs. On the Malian side were: Djibril Diallo, political secretary of the UDPM Executive Central Bureau [BEC] and minister of transport and public works; (Giye Silly), secretary for organization of the UDPM's BEC; (Mohammadu Ag Hamani), secretary for external relations of the UDPM's BEC: Oumar Coulibaly, economic and social affairs secretary of the UDPM's BEC; Mohamed Ahmed Ag Hamani, minister of planning; Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Mrs Gakou Fatou Niang, minister of information and telecommunications; Tiecoro Diakite, minister of state societies and enterprises; Moussa Coulibaly, Malian ambassador to the SFRY; and Tijani Sisse, diplomatic adviser at the presidency.

The two parties noted with satisfaction that the friendly relations between the SFRY and Mali are developing successfully. They reaffirmed their determination to do everything to further strengthen their ties of cooperation on the basis of equal rights, mutual advantage and mutual respect. In this regard the two parties reiterated their promise to consolidate their cooperation in conformity with the good political relations between the two countries. After expressing satisfaction about the level and quality of their economic cooperation, the two parties stressed the need for the continued expansion and diversification of this cooperation in all fields. They expressed support for the conclusions of the first session of the SFRY-Malian joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation which met in Bamako in July 1981.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs and the Malian foreign minister discussed the world political situation. During this visit, Vuko Dragasevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, held discussions with many members of the Malian Government concerning economic cooperation between the two countries.

After examining the present development of the world situation, the SFRY and Malian presidents expressed great concern over the deterioration of the international situation. They observed that this development was due to increased rivalry between the big powers and blocs, the arms race, the multiplication of hotbeds of tension, the increasingly frequent use of force, various interventions, interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states and the injustice characterizing international economic relations. The two parties agreed to do everything to stop the constant deterioration of international relations. They stressed the need to encourage detente as a world process in the peaceful search for solutions to conflicts in conformity with the principles of the UN charter, the policy of the Nonaligned Movement, and the need to respect sovereignty and territorial integrity. They expressed firm support for the right of people to independence, peace, security, development and progress. The two parties expressed great concern about the arms race, which constitutes a direct and immediate threat to peace, security and the survival of mankind.

The arms race is increasingly becoming a method of intensification of the domination of peoples and particularly threatens the stability and security of the nonaligned countries and the developing countries. The two parties called attention to the need to take urgent measures aimed at stopping the arms race and to immediately start negotiations for disarmament, both nuclear and conventional. In this connection, they stressed the exceptional importance of the second extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. They expressed the hope that this session will be able to determine concrete measures in favor of disarmament and the safeguarding of international peace and security and that the political impact of the nonbloc countries will (?be felt).

The SFRY and Malian presidents accorded great importance to (?dialogue) in the settlement of international political and economic problems. The two parties observed that the policy of nonalignment has affirmed itself as a powerful and independent factor outside the blocs, that it constitutes a solid support for the independence of peoples and countries and that it is the only alternative to the division of the world into blocs. They stressed the need for the nonaligned countries to make greater efforts to maintain their unity and strengthen their mutual cooperation. The SFRY and Mali reaffirmed their determination to work together for the implementation of the authentic principles and objectives of the policy of nonliagnment. They noted that the disputes and conflicts between the nonaligned countries diminish the movement's capabilities and encourage various forms of foreign pressure and interference. They underlined the need to settle their conflicts through negotiation and peaceful means in conformity with the principles of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment.

The two parties stressed the importance of the seventh summit conference of heads of state and government of the nonaligned countries to be held next (?October) in Baghdad, Iraq. They emphasized the precious role this conference must play in the intensification of the movement's activities and understanding and solidarity among the nonaligned countries to overcome the difficulties facing the world. They declared their readiness to cooperate closely with the other nonaligned countries to ensure the full success of this conference.

After examining the situation in Africa, the two parties underlined the gravity and complexity of the problems facing the African countries in their struggle for the final liquidation of colonialism, for social and economic development and the strengthening of independence and security.

The two parties expressed great concern about the situation in southern Africa which continues to deteriorate because of the aggressive policies of the racist South African regime. They underlined the need to take urgent measures aimed at ensuring the implementation of the UN plan contained in Security Council Resolution 435 to enable the Namibian people to realize their right to freedom, independence and territorial integrity. They confirmed their full support for SWAPO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Namibian people, and strongly condemned the racist South African regime for occupying Namibia, for its racial system of apartheid and for its acts of aggression against the independence, the territorial integrity and the sovereignty of the frontline countries.

The two parties expressed full support for the OAU decisions concerning a just and peaceful settlement of the Western Saharan conflict and reaffirmed their support for the right of the Western Saharan people to self-determination and independence under the leadership of the Polisario Front in conformity with the UN Charter and the stand taken by the nonaligned countries.

Concerning Chad, the two parties stressed the need to solve the crisis on the basis of the OAU's decisions to safeguard the independence and territorial integrity of that country [words indistinct].

Concerning the situation in the Middle East, the two parties greatly deplored the crisis raging in that region and stressed the need to find a global and just solution for this problem, adding that this will not be possible unless Israel withdraws from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination is recognized, including their right to create an independent Palestinian state and the PLO's participation as an equal partner in all negotiations as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The two parties strongly condemned the annexation of the Golan Heights by Israel as well as Israel's expansionist policy.

The two parties expressed concern about the armed conflict between Iraq and Iran and stressed the need to put a stop to this conflict and to settle the dispute through negotiation on the basis of the UN Charter and the policy of nonalignment. They emphasized the need to pursue the peace initiatives and expressed support for all efforts and initiatives aimed at stopping this war which constitutes a great prejudice to the warring parties and the Nonaligned Movement.

The two parties underlined the importance of the process of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe aimed at achieving a relaxation of tension and promoting cooperation on the European Continent. They expressed their political appreciation of the activities of the nonaligned and neutral European countries, aimed at normalizing relations in Europe and ensuring the success of the Madrid conference as this could have a positive influence on the general world situation. After insisting on the interdependence of political and economic problems, the two parties underlined the need for the international community to make additional efforts to reduce the gap between the developed and developing countries. In this regard, they agreed that global negotiations on international economic cooperation for development is of primary importance. They stressed the urgent need to strengthen cooperation among developing countries and the importance of the struggle for a new international economic order. The two parties emphasized the need to grant concrete aid to the less advanced developing countries.

The discussions took place in an atmosphere of great cordiality and friendship which characterizes the relations between the two nonaligned and friendly countries. An identity of views was noted on all the questions examined. The two parties stressed the need to develop close cooperation, including cooperation between the two parties and the democratic organizations. On this occasion, the Malian people and their party and Government expressed warm thanks to the SFRY people and Government for their precious aid for the development of Mali. The SFRY and Malian presidents expressed satisfaction about the results of the discussions as well as their conviction that this visit will give a new impetus to the continued development of their friendly relations and the promotion of multifaceted cooperation between the SFRY and Mali.

SFRY President Sergej Kraigher thanked President Moussa Traore as well as the Malian Government and people for the warm and cordial hospitality accorded him and the Yugoslav delegation. The SFRY president, on behalf of the SFRY Presidency, renewed the invitation to Malian President Moussa Traore to visit the SFRY. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

Issued in Bamako on 31 March 1982.

[Signed] For the SFRY Government: Sergej Kraigher, SFRY president; for the Malian Government: Gen Moussa Traore, secretary general of the UDPM and president of the republic

Kraigher Comments on Visit

AB311943 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The visit of the Yugoslav head of state ended at noon today. His Excellency Sergej Kraigher was seen off by Gen Moussa Traore, members of the constituted, diplomatic and consular bodies. The president of the Yugoslav Presidency spoke to our correspondent, Baba Daga, on the outcome of his visit.

[Begin Kraigher recording in Serbo-Croatian fading into French translation] First of all, concerning general feelings, I must say in particular that I am leaving a country with which we have been cooperating jointly for more than 2 decades in the spheres of nonalignment and bilateral relations. We think our visit can only contribute to the strengthening and the diversification of this economic cooperation. In this regard, we adopted very concrete conclusions and our ministers signed them. We examined in a detailed manner the current international situation and major world problems. We were able to note similar view points on nearly all the issues we examined. We examined particularly the issue of the preparation of the seventh summit of the Nonaligned Movement which will be held in Baghdad, and on this basis, we will be able to harmonize even further our activities for the preparation of the seventh summit. We paid particular attention to the problem of peace. Our cooperation is also expressed in the efforts to find solutions to world problems. We will work toward the strengthening of this cooperation. We also stand for greater unity within the OAU. This is absolutely important and essential for the Nonaligned Movement to achieve greater capability in its action.

We noted contradictions exist due to the colonial past and the (?imperialists) are making use of these contradictions. We are convinced that, with the determination of the people, peace and security can be maintained. This is the only way solutions can be found to the current problems in Africa and to the questions threatening the existence of the Nonaligned Movement. We are, therefore, convinced that we will do everything to create the necessary conditions for the Nonaligned Movement conference to be held in Baghdad. We will thus achieve, through our joint efforts within the movement, the much-hoped-for unanimity. Such unanimity will be against the arms race. It will prevent the new world division on the basis of technological progress from weighing on the back of nonaligned countries. It will also check the effects of the persistent power ratio and assert the movement as the pillar for safeguarding peace and security as well as equal rights for all peoples.

We received a very firm impression of the friendship of the Malian people and all those who have accompanied us since we arrived in your country. We would like to conclude by asking you to be our spokesman to the Malian people to whom we want to convey the deepest gratitude from the SFRY president as well as from the Yugoslav people. [end recording]

Kraigher Departure Message

AB311944 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] On his departure from Bamako, the Yugoslav head of state addressed a message of thanks to President Moussa Traore:

At the moment of our departure from the territory of the Republic of Mali, I would like to thank you once more for the hospitality showed us during our visit to your country of which we will keep the best of memories. We leave very satisfied with the detailed discussions which confirmed the desire of our two nonaligned countries to strive for the development of our relations of friendship and cooperaion as well as our determination to make every effort [words indistinct] with other nonaligned countries for the strengthening of the unity of action of the Nonaligned Movement and for the consequent achievement of the nonaligned policy.

Allow me, Your Excellency, to renew my best wishes for your personal happiness and for the continuous prosperity of the Malian people.

Signed: Sergej Kraigher, president of the Presidency of the SFRY.

ANGOLA

WESTERN CONTACT GROUP ARRIVES IN LUANDA 31 MAR

AB011218 Luanda ANGOP in French 1050 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Luanda, 1 Apr (ANGOP) -- A delegation of the Western contact group on Namibia arrived in Luanda Wednesday evening. The delegation is led by U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Chester Crocker and includes Jean Ausseil and Von Stundnitz, who head the French and FRG delegations in the contact group.

According to sources close to the Angolan Ministry of Foreign Affairs, this delegation, which made no statement on its arrival, is expected to hold talks this morning with SWAPO President Sam Nujoma with a view to breaking the deadlock in the so-called preliminary talks on the independence of Namibia, which is occupied by the Pretoria regime. The delegation this afternoon will meet Paulo Jorge, Angola's minister of foreign affairs.

It should be recalled that the Western contact group on Namibia proposed to SWAPO, in a document entitles "Electoral System of the Namibian Constituent," an electoral system based on a combination of proportional and majority vote. This system, based on the double vote (one man-two votes) and accepted by South African, has been categorically rejected by SWAPO, which considers it too complicated and confusing. SWAPO described it as a further attempt to give representation to ethnic and regional groups in Pretoria's pay.

In the document addressed to the contact group, SWAPO also denounced the system of phased talks supported by the West. According to the Namibian liberation movement, the experience of the past 5 months, during which the so-called Phase 1 talks were held, has proved to public opinion that the system of talks by stages falls perfectly in line with South African's dilatory tactics to gain time. This is why the Namibian liberation movement had indicated its readiness for the immediate convening of a conference between SWAPO and the Pretoria authorities in order to accelerate the process of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435.

ANGOP REJECTS STATEMENT BY MOROCCAN MINISTER

AB011810 Luanda ANGOP in French 1140 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Luanda, 1 Apr (ANGOP) -- The Moroccan minister of traditional industries and social affairs, Abbas El Fassi, categorically denied in Luanda on Wednesday that the Moroccan sovereign had received the leader of the Angolan puppets in South Africa's service and described the Portuguese press as being fanciful in publishing such news.

The alleged meeting was extensively reported in various rightwing newspapers in the Portuguese capital and by Portuguese state television and corroborated by statements from Angolan traitor to several international press organizations.

Speaking to ANGOP yesterday morning in Luanda shortly before his departure for Mozambique, Abbas el Fassi said he had come to the Angolan capital to transmit a verbal message from King Hassan II of Morocco to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. Referring to this message of friendship and brotherhood, he said he had conveyed the message during his meeting with Paulo Jorge, Angolan minister of foreign affairs, and it was aimed at establishing dialogue and consultations to safeguard African unity.

Going into details, the Moroccan minister went on to say that this message was connected with the breach created within the OAU as a result of the admission to the OAU of the SDAR which Morocco persists in claiming as part and parcel of its national territory.

Abbas El Fassi further indicated that, regardless of their natural divergencies in the concept of economic and social development, it is the duty of all African heads of state to adopt common stands to safeguard the unity of the OAU and it is within this framework that his visit and the message from the king should be viewed.

In conclusion, and after recalling the support Morocco has always granted to the MPLA -- during the first liberation war -- and to the African liberation movements, King Hassan's envoy said his country supports and will always support the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and, therefore, cannot be accused of granting asylum to the Angolan puppets who wish to undermine it. He added in no uncertain terms that Morocco cannot cease to support the territorial integrity of the People's Republic of Angola and takes the side of the Angolan Government in defending it.

These statements by the Moroccan minister glide over the real and deliberate support that Morocco actually gives the Angolan puppets and even try to artificially draw a parallel between the existence of the SDAR, a legitimate state born of the will of the Saharan people to be independent, and the South African racists' attempts to Balkanize the southern part of Angola.

Scores Moroccan Visits

AB011915 Luanda ANGOP in French 1133 GMT 1 Apr 82

[ANGOP commentary: "Rabat's Maneuvers To Convene an Extraordinary Session of the OAU"]

[Text] Algiers, 1 Apr (ANGOP) -- Morocco is trying to flout the admission of the SDAR to the OAU by recommending the holding of an extraordinary session of the pan-African organization.

Under the pretext that the OAU is experiencing a crisis because of the different stands taken over the admission of the SDAR, the monarchy is presenting itself as the party most interested in preserving African unity.

The Moroccan minister of foreign affairs, M'hamed Boucetta, last week visited Guinea, Mali, Sudan, Sierra Leone and Kenya, seeking support for the convening of an extraordinary summit of the OAU. Other envoys from Rabat will leave shortly on similar missions to several of the continent's capitals.

Political observers unanimously acknowledge that Morocco's efforts are aimed at two main objectives: to reintroduce a discussion on the admission of the SDAR to the OAU and to polish up its tarnished public image. In fact, Morocco hopes to disregard the validity of the decision of OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo who admitted the SDAR since it had been recognized by more than half of the member states.

Seriously concerned over the occupation war in Western Sahara and the military agreements signed with the Reagan administration, Rabat would also like to restore its prestige in the eyes of the continent. Several African countries feel Morocco is the spearhead of American policy in Africa, particularly to prevent the holding in August of the OAU summit in Tripoli (the Libyan capital).

Some heads of state, including Didier Ratsiraka, have condemned the attempts by King Hassan II in the belief that it is a new dilatory game by the Moroccan monarchy for, as political observers ask, since when has Morocco taken so much interest in African unity and respect for the OAU Charter?

It should be pointed out regarding the principles established by the OAU Charter on the inviolability of the borders inherited from the colonial days that King Hassan II continues until now to oppose the admission of Mauritania to the OAU under the pretext that the territory of that country belongs to Morocco.

It is also a well-known fact that this was the very excuse used by the Moroccan Army to invade Western Sahara, a former Spanish colony with vast mineral resources.

By way of a reminder, it should be mentioned, for instance, that King Hassan II had described the OAU conferences as tam-tam sessions and during the Freetown summit where 26 countries recognized the SDAR he threatened to leave the organization if, in compliance with the principles laid down in the charter, the SDAR were admitted.

It therefore seems ridiculous that Morocco should address itself to the OAU to claim its so-called historic rights although it only obtained the support of 18 countries during the recent ministerial meeting held in Addis Ababa.

In fact, the Rabat regime hopes to obtain the support of a larger number of countries for the holding of an extraordinary session of the OAU, relying, in this connection, on pressure from Washington, on the one hand, and on the financing of assistance to these countries by Saudi Arabia, on the other. It is not mere coincidence that the Moroccan foreign minister wound up his African tour with a visit to Riyadh, the Saudi capital. As we know, Saudi Arabia, in concert with Washington and Rabat, is sending huge quantities of petrodollars to some African countries hit by the economic and financial crisis in exchange for a policy that tallies with their interest.

During the ministerial conference in Addis Ababa, U.S. embassies in various African capitals exerted economic pressure, threatening to walk out of the meeting with Morocco. [as received]

COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND 31 MAR

EA011622 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] The fourth session of the Angolan-Polish joint commission, which has been taking place in Luanda since 29 February [as heard], ended yesterday with the signing of a protocol of cooperation in economic, scientific and technical fields.

Comrade Faustino Muteka, minister of transport and chairman of the commission, signed for Angola, while the general director of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Trade, (Jerzy Kaipinski), signed for Poland.

A cooperation protocol on housing, industry, transport and communications, fisheries, agriculture, health, education, banking, trade and the training of Angolan cadres was examined by the two sides within the framework of existing agreements between the two countries.

The Angolan-Polish joint commission is due to meet again in 1984 in Warsaw while a meeting of the housing subcommission is scheduled for this May.

MADAGASCAR

MONJA JAONA URGES UNITY TO OVERCOME PROBLEMS

AB011920 Paris AFP in French 1623 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 1 Apr (AFP) -- The dean of the Supreme Revolutionary Council (CSR) and a nationalist leader from southern Madagascar, Monja Jaona, has called for unity among all Malagasy to face the serious economic difficulties the country is experiencing and to overcome the social and political crisis they engender. This was reported on Thursday by MADAGASCAR MATIN newspaper.

According to the paper, Monja Jaona made the statement before leaving Antananarivo early this week for the PRC which he is visiting for health reasons. Monja Jaona stated: "The dissatisfaction which tribalism is likely to cause is not a remedy to our poverty."

"It is only in complete unity," the CSR dean said, "that we can recover. Let's try to reoganize the country on an ideological basis and to redress the situation with determination and serenity." "It is not the business of one or two persons," Monja Jaona pointed out, "but that of all Malagasy."

Before making the call, the political leader recalled the food supply and shortage problems. He condemned the corrupt practices of some officials and deplored the "anger" of the security forces, which sometimes worsens the prevailing malaise.

MINISTER RETURNS FROM USSR; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

AB011923 Paris AFP in French 1744 GMT 1 Apr 82

[Text] Antananarivo, 1 Apr (AFP) -- Malagasy Industry and Commerce Minister Georges Solofoson returned to Antananarivo on Thursday after a week-long mission to the Soviet Union.

During his stay in Moscow, Minister Solofoson signed various conventions on financial cooperation and examined "possibilities for diversifying trade cooperation and increasing the volume of commercial exchanges" between the Soviet Union and Madagascar. The conventions include a loan totalling [figure indistinct] rubles (about $5 million) which is to be paid back in 10 years and which will be used for cement purchases from the Soviet Union. The profit on the sale of this basic commodity in Madagascar will be used by that country as its financial contribution to joint venture projects, particularly the construction of a flour mill in Toamasina (Tamatave), the major port on the eastern coast.

Under a second convention, the payment of Madagascar's commercial debts to the USSR, the amount of which was not revealed, will be deferred.

Lastly, the USSR has donated to Madagascar 2,000 tons of rice to enable it to overcome its supply difficulties and loss of part of its production due to the serious flood disasters that hit the country last January and February.

ZIMBABWE

MILITARY CAMPS DISCOVERED IN MATABELELAND

LD311908 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] The minister of state in the prime minister's office, Comrade Mnangagwa, today disclosed that a number of people who were undergoing secret military training in some parts of Matabeleland have been arrested. Comrade Mnangagwa told a news conference in Bulawayo that among those arrested are former ZIPRA [Zimbabwe-People's Revolutionary Army] members. He said after the discovery of arms caches the government took over a number of military training points in Matabeleland where people recruited by ZIPRA and ZAPU were receiving military training.

Comrade Mnangagwa disclosed that there is evidence to suggest that some elements of the ZAPU leadership are involved in the setting up of the training centers. He said that about 30 people were at each of the centers receiving training. Comrade Mnangagwa warned dissidents who are [word indistinct] and harassing people that the government will crush them. He assured the people of Matabeleland that they will be able to celebrate the second anniversary of independence peacefully despite some misguided individuals who are trying to cause chaos. Minister Mnangagwa also disclosed that after the discovery of arms caches 66 people apparently involved in the caching of arms escaped to Zambia, but the Zambian Government sent them back to Zimbabwe.